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[WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS, 1s.]

## LETTERS ON THE WAR AND THE EASTERN QUESTION—(No. III.)

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, April 7, 1855.

For the last week the Conferences have been at a stand-still. The redoubtable Third Point—the only one of the four which offered any difficulties for diplomacy to unravel—was no sooner approached than the Ambassadors, ordinary and extraordinary, found themselves at a loss how to proceed. It is likely that Lord John Russell and Lord Westmoreland perfectly well understood the work they had to perform, and that M. de Bourqueney was equally well instructed. Perhaps, also, the Ministers of the Ottoman Porte, who are not quite extinguished by the powerful protection under which it is the misfortune of their country to be placed, were determined to resist any project, come whence it would, for cobbling up an ephemeral and unsatisfactory peace. But the Russians were evidently not prepared to carry their concessions beyond the first two points; supposing, which is not yet quite certain, that those points were actually agreed to. The Austrian Government—an arbitrator, rather than a principal, in the quarrel, and caring little—or, at all events, less than Great Britain and France—for the point of honour involved in the capture or destruction of Sebastopol—had not made up its mind in what manner and to what extent the power of Russia in the Black Sea could be restricted. No sooner, therefore, was the Third Point reached than the assembled Plenipotentiaries discovered that the profane vulgar out of doors were not altogether wrong in the conviction that all previous discussion had been useless palaver; and that the tug of diplomacy, like the tug of war, would have to be directed against Sebastopol. A formal suspension of the Conferences at this point would have alarmed the too sensitive

public; but, fortunately, a pretext was to be found by which appearances might be saved, and time gained. Advantage was taken of the religious solemnities of Passion Week to procure a delay which, while it could not injure the prospects of the Allies in the Crimea, was likely to be of service to such of the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries as desired to receive further instructions. In consequence of the difference in the Calendar it only happens once in about twenty years that the Easter of the Greek Christians occurs at the same period as the Easter of the Protestants and Roman Catholics; so that, on this occasion, the Russians had the same excuse as the British, French, and Austrian Ministers for the non-transaction of diplomatic business. The delay was further serviceable in allowing time for the arrival of two new and important personages—new to Vienna, but by no means new to the Eastern question or any of its complications. M. Drouyn de Lhuys—whose ruthless scarification of Count Nesselrode, on every occasion when the latter has been reduced to the sad necessity of pleading the bad cause of Russia, has gained him a reputation second to that of no statesman in Europe—arrived in Vienna this morning. Ali Pacha is expected this evening; so that all the Powers which take a part in the Conferences, with the exception of Russia, will be represented by a high Minister of State, as well as by an Ambassador. When the Conferences resume business eleven diplomatists and statesmen will be present:—Lord John Russell and the Earl of Westmoreland, for Great Britain; M. Drouyn de Lhuys and M. de Bourqueney, for France; Count Buol-Schauenstein and the Baron Prokesch von Osten, for Austria; Ali Pacha, Riza Bey, and Arif Effendi, for the Ottoman Porte; and Prince Gortschakoff and M. de Titoff, for Russia. With these will be associated M. von Meyssenburg, as Secretary; and M. von Hammer (son of the celebrated historian), as Turkish

Interpreter. Thus the number amounts to thirteen persons, which the Viennese consider of evil augury—thirteen in council being thought as unlucky as thirteen at dinner. This superstitious feeling is not confined to the *gobemouches* of the coffee-houses and the Exchange; but is shared by more than one high member of the Conference. Possibly Riza Bey will not remain many days after the arrival of Ali Pacha; but, if he should, it has been rumoured that the number will be reduced to twelve by dispensing with the services of M. von Hammer. If Riza Bey should take his departure, M. von Hammer will be allowed to remain as dragoman for Arif Effendi, the only member of the Conference who does not speak French. M. de Nesselrode will not be present—which is a pity, were it only that he might renew or make the acquaintance of M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

Last week the people of Vienna were in high spirits. All was *couleur de rose*; and every one dreamed and spoke of peace. This week the colour is gory red; and war—bloody war—seems to be imminent. The Government and people of Austria ardently desire peace; but the more the question involved in the Conferences unfolds itself to their understanding, the more inclined they are to the opinion prevalent elsewhere—that things have either gone too far, or not far enough, to admit of the labours of diplomacy. If the Crimea had not been invaded, the Allies might have been contented to accept the overtures of Russia without insisting upon the destruction of Sebastopol; or if Sebastopol had been carried, or any decisive victory had been gained by the armies or fleets of Great Britain and France, Ambassadors and Ministers might hope to arrive at a satisfactory pacification. But in the purgatorial *juste milieu* in which affairs at present stand diplomacy serves no other purpose than to prove that the Allies are as willing to hear as they are to strike; and that if Russia desires peace she can have it, if she will



RAILWAY AT BALACLAVA.—STATIONARY ENGINE BEY THE CAMP OF GENERAL VEREY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



give security. The Austrian Government has been slow to understand all the difficulties of this very difficult question; but it should not be forgotten that Austria has acted from first to last with the strictest honour and integrity; that every step she has taken has been a step in advance; that her sympathies are, and have ever been, with France and England; that she has many powerful motives—of which financial ones are not the least—to dislike and avoid war; but that reason, State necessity, and justice, are still more powerful in impelling her to take part against Russia; and that she could not, even if disposed, recede from the position which she has already assumed, without incurring dangers infinitely greater than any to which she could be exposed by the enmity of the Czar. Though it is always unsafe to make predictions, and although at the present time, when events succeed each other with such unexpectedness and rapidity that they set all reasonable calculation and ordinary observation at defiance, it may be doubly hazardous to speculate upon the future, it is impossible for any one who knows anything of the Austrian people and Government to doubt their good faith. Austria will not, dare not, and cannot, draw back from the path into which she has entered. In the honour of France and England lies the safety of Europe. Diplomacy may prattle as it will; but, as long as the Russians keep us at bay before Sebastopol, nothing can come of the proceedings at Vienna but utter failure. Something else might come of them, if these two great nations were weak enough to withdraw from the Crimea without striking a blow, and gaining a great victory; and that something would be Shame and Dishonour. Great Britain and France will not inflict upon themselves so fatal a humiliation. Prussia herself, degraded as she is, would be entitled to assume a higher rank in the world than these two mighty States, if they could sacrifice in such a manner the prestige of their name, the glory of their arms, and the character of their Governments. The same reasoning, though with less force, will apply to Austria. Where England and France are compelled to lead, she will be compelled to follow. It may be inconvenient, but it is right; and Austria, though reluctant to draw the sword, will wield it with effect against the common enemy, whenever the last effort at pacification shall be proved to be unavailing.

#### POSTSCRIPT.—PASSION WEEK IN VIENNA.—WASHING THE FEET OF THE POOR.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, April 9th.

In the preceding letter is contained all the authentic information obtainable in Vienna on the subject of the Conferences, with the single exception of the fact that they are to be resumed this afternoon. Beyond this all is matter of speculation. In my next I shall probably be enabled to communicate something more positive than mere surmises. In the meantime a short description of some of the salient points of courtly and popular life in Vienna, as they struck the eyes of a stranger, during the week that has just elapsed, may prove interesting, if only as a relief to the eternal routine of politics, and the old, though engrossing, subjects of Peace and War.

The Viennese are as fond of pleasure as the Parisians. This day—after being long pent up in the observance of Lent—their gaiety breaks out in its full vigour, and the Prater swarms with crowds of all ranks and classes. “*Es ist lustig hier am Prater*,” says Goethe, in “Faust;” and on Easter Monday the phrase is more especially applicable. But Passion Week, though the duller of the year in Vienna, would possibly be accounted rather a gay week in London, if spent in the same manner by the soberer English people. Though the theatres and places of public amusement were closed, the streets for the last four days have been encumbered with crowds of citizens in their holiday attire, strolling forth to see and to be seen—the fair ladies sporting in all the hues of the rainbow, as if inviting the spring and summer not to be tardy, but to banish winter with the banishment of winter costume. So dense have been the multitudes that carriages have found it difficult to pierce their way through the moving masses; and the pedestrian whose business or amusement did not lead him with the stream had to fight against countless obstacles at every step of his progress, unless he were wise enough to strike out of the main streets, and percolate quietly through the byways. The public spectacles of the week have been rare; the only amusement offered being the oratorio of the “Creation”—very splendidly performed at the Burg Theatre. The churches have been crammed to suffocation at every hour of the day; the fine music, both vocal and instrumental, attracting thousands of persons who might not, perhaps, have even entered their doors had devotional feeling been the only motive that inspired them. The Court, also, contributed in an eminent degree to the gratification of those who delight in the brilliant and the imposing.

On Thursday the Emperor performed the ancient ceremony of the “Fusswaschung,” in the Great Hall, or “Rittersaal,” of the Imperial Palace. By eight o’clock in the morning, those who had been fortunate enough to procure tickets of admission (as I did, thanks to the excellent proprietor of the excellent Hotel Munich, where I have been located for the last fortnight) began to pour into the avenues of the Palace, and by nine o’clock all the best places in the galleries erected for the purpose had been occupied. At ten o’clock the doors were closed. The *coup d’œil* presented in the noble apartment was particularly striking. The spectators, both ladies and gentlemen, were in full evening costume; and the places reserved for the nobility, the members of the Corps Diplomatique, and their families, were filled with all the rank and beauty of Vienna. On the right of the hall was arranged a table, on one side of which sat twelve old men, dressed in black serge, with large white collars;—these were the individuals whose feet the Emperor was to wash. The oldest was ninety-three and the youngest eighty-four years of age. They had been selected for the honour about to be conferred upon them on the three several grounds, united in each case, of old age, poverty, and good character. In the body of the Rittersaal coming and going, and forming themselves into groups, were some hundreds of the first nobles of the empire—most of them in military costume; and glowing in their white, blue, or scarlet uniforms. Precisely at half-past ten o’clock the sonorous chanting of priests, walking in procession through the hall, marked the commencement of the ceremony. The Emperor then entered, fol-

lowed by his father, the Archduke Francis Charles, by several other Archdukes and members of the Imperial Family, whose names I could not ascertain; and by Prince Charles Lichtenstein, the Grand Marshal of the Palace; and a brilliant cortège of general officers and Ministers of State. Next followed a long array of ushers and gentlemen of the Court, dressed in black—and some of them wearing crosses and orders on their breasts—each bearing a dinner-tray, containing some portion of a very *recherché* and elegant repast. I lost some portion of the ceremonial as soon as the Emperor entered, for my attention was for a time too earnestly directed towards him to permit of any close observation of other things. His Majesty is about four-and-twenty years of age, but looks younger. His bearing is manly and erect. He is well made and handsome; and in any society, or in any dress, would, by the grace of his manner and by his fine, athletic form, attract attention. But it can scarcely be said that his face is as prepossessing as his general appearance. His high forehead, and the whole contour of his head, betoken a superior intellect and an energetic will. Perhaps his firmness has a tendency to degenerate into obstinacy; but, however that may be, it is evident that he is one of those men who are not to be swayed from any purpose that they have deliberately formed, and who will go right on to their object, through every kind of difficulty and discouragement. If he take the right course Austria will be fortunate in possessing such a Sovereign. If he take the wrong one there will be dark days in store for his country and for himself. But of this there is little prospect. His public acts for the last three years have been of a character to attach to him the respect and gratitude of his people; and since he made a love-match and a happy marriage—proving thereby what some had previously doubted, more from his physiognomy than from his conduct, that he was in possession of a kindly human heart—his popularity has gone on increasing. This is a digression that may be excused, for the fate of Europe depends in no slight degree upon the conduct of this young Sovereign; who, more than any other man of the present day, under the peculiar circumstances of our time, has it in his power to influence the great war of Civilisation against Barbarism. If he give England and France the aid of his magnificent army of 600,000 men to repel the aggressions of Russia, as it is firmly believed he will, unless the Czar yield to the demands of the Allies, the war will be a short one. If he do not the war will linger, and Austria will ultimately be the greatest sufferer by it. But to return to the ceremonial. As each tray-bearer arrived with his burden, the Emperor disembarrassed him of it, and spread the viands on the table with all the *savoir faire* of an accomplished waiter. He seemed “to the manner born,” and his agility and readiness would have done honour to a professional garçon of the *Trois Frères Provençaux* at Paris, or of a *Kellner* at the equally excellent restaurant of the Hotel Munich. When the table had been spread, the Emperor spoke a few words to the nonagenarian, evidently inviting him and his eleven companions to partake of the good things set before him. The old gentleman rose, shook his head, and said something in reply, as evidently intimating that they could not think of dining in so august a presence. The Emperor did not press the point, for it was not in the programme, and immediately the viands were removed by the Archdukes and the members of the Imperial Family. The Archduke Francis Charles—the Emperor’s father, and who might himself have been an Emperor if he had been disposed to assume the responsibility—performed the most active part in this stage of the ceremonial. A second course was brought in by the same attendants, in the same way, arranged on the table by the Emperor with the same coolness and agility, and removed by the Archdukes exactly as before—the only difference being that the twelve old men were not asked to partake, but were merely shown the good things which they were to discuss elsewhere, after the conclusion of the ceremony. A third course, and, ultimately, a very splendid dessert, were brought in, spread, and carried out, with precisely the same formalities; and thus this *faire-semblant* of a dinner was brought to a close. The table was then removed; and a long white cloth was spread over the knees of the twelve old men, concealing their legs and feet. The attendants, placing their hands under this cloth, removed the shoes and stockings of the whole twelve—leaving bare the aged feet, which had previously undergone sufficient ablution to be fit to be touched by the dainty fingers of a Kaiser. A priest, bearing a golden ewer half filled with water, and another priest holding a golden flagon also containing water, then proceeded to the real business of the morning. The Emperor knelt on his right knee, while the one attendant priest held the ewer under, and the other the flagon over, the foot to be honoured (with the Imperial purification. The Emperor with his left hand sprinkled a little water from the ewer on the sole of the foot, while the priest poured a few drops from the flagon upon the instep. Then with his right hand the Emperor wiped the foot slightly with a towel and passed on to the next, performing the whole ceremony in somewhere less than three minutes. This done, his Majesty hung round the neck of each a little bag containing thirty pieces of silver of ten kreuzers each; and, amid the chanting of priests and choristers, and the sprinkling of incense, the ceremony was completed. The Emperor performed this part of the business, as well as every other, with gracefulness and self-possession—giving one the idea of a man who thought nothing too unmeaning or too commonplace to be done well, if it were necessary or desirable to do it at all. On ordinary occasions a similar honour is rendered by the Empress to twelve poor women; but this year, in consequence of the advent of the little Archduchess—now only a few weeks old—and the delicate condition of her Imperial Majesty, the ceremonial was shorn of more than one-half of its grace and beauty.

On Saturday there was a grand procession of the Imperial Court and household, and a review of troops in the court of the Palace, at which all the *élite* of Vienna were present. I had the good fortune to procure a place in the balcony of the Reichskanzlei; but it would occupy too much of your space if I were to enter into the particulars. This also is an annual ceremony, performed on the Saturday before Easter Sunday.

If the necessary funds can be raised, it is said that the next annual gathering of the Royal Agricultural Society will be held at Chelmsford.

#### BALACLAVA RAILWAY.

THE navvies employed on the Balacava Railway continue to enjoy excellent health, work with steady and hearty goodwill, and, with very few exceptions, are described as giving no cause of complaint on account of their behaviour.

The View we have given this week represents the stationary engine for drawing goods up the incline. Some of the accounts speak of it as not adequate to the fulfilment of the task imposed on it. On the 23rd ult. twenty-four French waggons were loaded with *matériel* before half-past eleven o’clock, but the engines had not worked them up to the top of the incline at four o’clock. Perhaps it will be found advisable to give it a more moderate draught. An overtasked engine is as bad economy as an overworked man.

On the 26th ult. the engineers expected to complete the line as far as the Turkish Camp, and in a week or ten days more it would be extended to Lord Raglan’s headquarters—a distance of about four and a half miles from Balacava. The main portion of the work would then be over, as the ground from headquarters to the trenches is comparatively level.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE arrival of Easter brings back all the movement and gaiety of the Carnival; and feasting and dancing, dressing and dining, become the order of the day. It is a strange, and to us incomprehensible, sign of the times that at the moment the country is engaged in a sanguinary, expensive, and, we cannot conceal from ourselves, in many respects disastrous war; when a series of bad seasons have made their ill-effects felt; and when these two combining causes have raised the price of every necessary and every luxury of life; that, in the midst of all these depressing influences, the taste for, and indulgence in, extravagances of all descriptions should have risen to the pitch it has now arrived at. In dress and in furniture this is particularly the case. Never did the streets and *salons* of Paris within our experience display the same *étalage* of velvets, satins, laces, plumes, and jewels, and these on people of less than moderate fortunes; never was there a greater demand for *buhl* and *marqueterie*, brocades and lampas; the while the price of rents and wages, bread and meat, become daily more and more heavy pulls on the pockets and purses of every class of consumers: this must come to an end; when and how, are alarming questions.

The second day of Longchamps, under the influence of a bright sun, shine, which dazzled the promenaders out of the fact of the bitter north wind, that made great sport of their flimsy garments, was singularly brilliant. During a part of the day no less than seven compact lines of carriages, of one sort or another, defiled up and down the Avenue of the Champs Elysées, and the toilets displayed were of the most dazzling and *Mirobolante* description. Influenza and sore throats are abundant; but, of course, there is no connection between the two subjects. We merely make the remark *en passant*.

It is said that on the return of the Emperor and Empress from England, they intend inhabiting the Elysée, and resigning the Tuileries to the Queen and her household, during her stay in Paris.

The Emperor has acceded to the petitions on the subject of the extension of the Palais d’Industrie, and the order for the execution of the necessary works is being carried into effect. No announcement of the opening of the building being deferred has yet been made, but the general impression is that it will be impossible for it to take place so early as the day appointed. It appears that, contrary to the first statement, there are to be two days in the week when the entrance will be free, to enable the poor and working-classes and their families to profit by the sight, which, under other circumstances, many of them would be deprived of. In the Gallery des Beaux Arts a sensible regulation has forbidden the admission of sketches and *ébauches*, and it is only to receive finished pictures.

The often-renewed, and till now as often-rejected, question of the imposition of a dog-tax has brought to light the following singular facts on the subject of the canine population of France—facts which we think would, if sooner revealed, terminated the question. There are, it appears, in round numbers, three millions of dogs in France, which cost in food eighty millions of francs, and communicate hydrophobia to 200 persons annually. It is supposed that the tax would *supprimer* (the statistic has a delicate consideration for the feelings of fanciers) about a third of the number; we humbly think, a larger proportion, as the greater part of the curs that infest the streets belong to persons who leave them pretty much to pick up their own livings among the offal thrown there, and who certainly would be extremely sorry to pay a tax for them.

A report went the round, a few days since, of the death of the Duchesse de Berry.

There is a question of raising two new regiments of infantry; but it is said that, instead of giving them new numbers, they will bear duplicate numbers (doubtless with some distinguishing mark) of two other regiments already existing. One of the reasons assigned for this plan is the design of deceiving the enemy as to the real number of the troops.

Among the works of improvement going on in Paris, those prosecuted on the ground formerly occupied by the Passage St. Pierre have led to a singular discovery—that of a quantity of human bones, in a state of perfect preservation, which, there is little doubt, are those of the victims of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, interred in the ancient cemetery of St. Merry. These remains have been transferred to the Catacombs.

Among the movements of journalism, it appears that M. Théophile Gautier (whose name stands almost at the head of the list of critics on art and the drama, and whose literary reputation on other points a number of most interesting and popular works has long since established) removes from the theatrical *feuilleton* of the *Presse* to that of the *Moniteur*. M. Gautier is also to render an account of the Exposition in all that relates to the domain of art. His engagement is, it appears, to last for five years, and it is to bring in a salary of 1200 francs a month. The place thus left vacant in the *Presse* is to be filled by M. Nestor Roque plan, late Director of the Grand Opera, who commenced his career as a journalist.

It is the *Austerlitz*—not the *Reine Hortense*, which has not quitted its station at Toulon—that is to convey the Emperor and Empress to England. The Emperor takes in his suite the Duc de Bassano (Grand Chamberlain), MM. Fleury, Toulangeon, Edgar Ney, and the Maréchal Vaillant. The Empress’s suite consists of the Princesse d’Essling, Mmes. de Montebello and de Malaret, the Comte Tascher de la Pagerie (Grand Maître de la Maison), and the Baron de Pierre (Ecuyer).

A correspondence from Constantinople asserts that preparations are still being carried on there with the utmost activity for the reception of their Imperial Majesties; and that three Armenian ladies of the best society have been named to serve as attendants and interpreters to the Empress.

The Grand Opera has a *reprise* of the “Prophète” for the reappearance of Madame Stoltz. The celebrated *cantatrice* has but just recovered from severe illness, and her consequent weakness, joined to the emotion she experienced on the occasion, made itself somewhat felt in her voice: there is, however, every reason to suppose that with the return of strength will be restored her usual superiority. A new opera by Signor Billelletti, which is highly spoken of, is to produce Mlle. Cinti-Damoreau, of whom such great things are said that we hope the public may not be disappointed. Rossini is expected in Paris. A story is going the rounds that, in order to repair certain losses sustained in 1848, the maestro proposes to sell to any amateur or speculator who chooses to become the purchaser the entire copyright of a “Macbeth” that he has lately composed, and that the Marquis of Hertford proposes to acquire possession of the work for 200,000 francs. What to do with it seems a question that is not regarded. The celebrated pianist Emile Prudent has just published two new pieces, “La Barcarolle,” and “Les Naiades,” which promise to become highly popular.



## THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

ONCE more we are told that the grand assault is at last about to be made. The letters which arrived by the *Clyde* steamer say, "The general opinion is, that within three or four days, at latest, we shall open; and I certainly think," says our Correspondent, writing on the 26th, "such a step will be taken in the course of another week at latest." Since the receipt of that intelligence, a telegraphic despatch from Marseilles, dated Thursday, announces the arrival of the *Hydaspes*, which left Constantinople on the 2nd inst., with news from the Camp to the 31st. The substance of it is, "that the Russians have constructed two new batteries, and have converted the ambulances into an advance par allel." These batteries will, no doubt, be in front of the Malakoff Tower, that being the point toward which all the efforts of the besiegers, as well as the besieged, have been directed lately. The despatch from Marseilles states also that "the Allies have constructed two new batteries;" that "the fire has been slack;" and, as regards the long-expected assault, "it was said positively that the bombardment would commence on the 3rd of April." A letter from the Camp, dated March 26th, says:—

What will be the result of this second bombardment of course none can tell; but our engineer officers seem at last confident that the place will be ours, though not without a desperate contest. One thing, however, is a matter of positive certainty—namely, that, if the Allied Commanders wish it, the whole town could be utterly destroyed in twenty-four hours. Not on stone will remain upon another if our guns and mortars are directed against it.

Up to the 6th inst., however, if we may rely upon the telegraph, the grand trial of strength had not been made. A despatch of that date affirms that nothing decisive had yet taken place. The French held their ground before the Malakoff Tower.

The *Ost-Deutsche Post* of Vienna says:—

The intention is that General Bosquet shall drive General Liprandi from his position, while General Canrobert will direct the operations against the Malakoff Tower in person; General Pelissier commands the reserve. From the heights of the French Camp, caravans of men, women, and children have been lately seen to quit Sebastopol with their effects. One of these, which took the direction Bagtcheseraï, was preceded by a procession bearing sacred banners, and escorted by about forty Cossacks. Our letters state that many Russian soldiers take advantage of the sorties to pass over to the Allies.

The statement relative to the caravans of men, women, and children leaving Sebastopol is corroborated by the *Military Gazette* of Vienna, which says that General Osten-Sacken published an order of the day enjoining all females to quit the town at once. The Grand Duke Nicholas, taking the case of these poor women into consideration, has given from his own purse 100 roubles to each woman having a family, to enable her to remove; and from 20 to 50 roubles to each unmarried female. It was naturally supposed that this order was given in anticipation of a serious attack.

There have been various rumours regarding the operations of Omer Pacha, who is said to have advanced from Eupatoria towards Old Fort, with the intention of supporting a movement of the Allies. This is premature. The Turkish Commander has merely thrown out a covering party while advancing the fortifications of the town, so as to give the Russians a much warmer reception, should they attack him again. His army, it appears, has been strengthened by the addition of 8000 Egyptian troops.

## THE SORTIE ON THE 23RD OF MARCH.

The letters received by the *Clyde*, which left Constantinople on the 29th ult., give ample details of the part which the English troops took in the affair of the 23rd. We are glad to learn that the number killed and wounded is not so great as was at first supposed. Instead of nearly 100 killed, wounded, and missing, our loss did not amount to much more than half that number; and Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, of the 34th Regiment, is alive in Sebastopol, with a slight wound. Captain Montagu, Royal Engineers, is also a prisoner.

It appears that at the time the heavy fire between the French and Russians was going on a portion of the 90th Regiment were employed on fatigue duty on the right of the new advanced works on our right attack. They were in the act of returning to their posts in the Gordon Battery just at the moment the heavy firing on the right had ceased, when a scattered irregular fusillade commenced in the dark, on the left of their position close to the Mortar Battery. Captain Vaughton, who commanded the party of the 90th, ordered his men to advance along the covered way to the works. They moved up in double time, and found the Russians in complete possession of the Mortar Battery. The 90th at once opened as heavy a fire of musketry as they could upon the enemy, who returned it; but the coolness and steadiness of our men were giving us the advantage, when an alarm was given that our men were firing on the French; but the mistake was speedily discovered by the enemy's fire being poured in with more deadly effect, and the small party of the 90th were thrown into great confusion. Captain Vaughton at this moment shouted, "Men of the 90th, follow me!" and Sergeant Henry Clarke, Sergeant Brittle, a sergeant of the 7th Fusiliers, about fourteen men of the 90th, and a few of the 7th, dashed out of the confused ranks, and rushed right into the Mortar Battery. In a few moments these brave fellows drove the enemy beyond the first traverse, and at the narrow way leading into the second traverse they made a stand, and opened a heavy flanking fire on the parapet, over which the Russians were making determined efforts to come upon them. The narrow pass was meantime defended by the sergeants and a few men, who delivered fire as fast as they could load right into the Russians, who gradually began to give way. With a loud "hurrah" the gallant little band sprang with the bayonet upon the enemy, who at once precipitately retired over the parapet, followed by our rifle balls, which were poured in upon them incessantly, till every round in the men's pouches was expended. In order to keep up the fire, the men groped about among the dead Russians, and exhausted all the cartridges they could find in the enemy's pouches. At the first charge at the Mortar Battery the Russian leader, who wore an Albanian costume, and whose gallantry was most conspicuous, fell dead. As an act of justice, the names of the officers and men of the party of the 90th Regiment whose conduct was distinguished in this affair should be recorded. They are—Clarke, Brittle, and Essex (sergeants); Caruthers, severely wounded (corporal); Fare, Walsh, Nicholson (wounded), and Nash. Captain Vaughton received a severe contusion in the affair. The courage displayed by Captain Cavendish Browne, of the 7th, in another part of the works, was most conspicuous. He was severely wounded at the commencement of the attack, but he refused to go to the rear, though nearly fainting from loss of blood. He led on his men, encouraging them by voice and gesture, to the front. When his body was found it lay far in advance of our line, with three balls in the chest. The 77th Regiment behaved admirably, and Major-General Codrington has communicated to the 88th, and the other regiments of the brigade of the Light Division engaged, the satisfaction of Sir George Brown at their gallant conduct. It is not known how many Albanian chiefs there were with the Russians, but the two who were killed led them on with intrepidity and ferocious courage. One of them, who struggled into the battery in spite of a severe wound, while his life-blood was ebbing fast, rushed at a powder-barrel and fired his pistol into it before he fell. Fortunately, the powder did not explode, as the fire did not go through the wood. Another charged with a scimitar in one hand, and a formidable curved blade (which he used as a dagger) in the other, right into our ranks twice, and fell dead the second time, perforated with balls and bayonets. They were magnificently dressed, and it is supposed they were men of rank.

## AN ARMISTICE.

On the morning of the 24th ult. a flag of truce was sent to Sebastopol by the Allies with a proposition to the Russians for an armistice, to bury the dead, which were lying in numbers—five or six Russians to every Frenchman and Englishman—in front of the Round Tower and Mamelon; after some delay, an answer in the affirmative was returned; and it was arranged that two hours should be granted for collecting and carrying away the dead on both sides. The news spread through the camps; and the races which the Chasseurs d'Afrique had got up in excellent style were much shorn of their attractions by the opportunity afforded to the French and English of meeting their enemies on neutral ground. All the ravines leading to the front trenches were crowded with officers hastening on horse and foot down to the scene of so much hard fighting. The crests of the hills and the slopes in front of the batteries were covered with men, and they dotted the deadly interval between the batteries, which had been before occupied alone by thousands of tons of shot and fragments of shell discharged by French and English and Russians during this protracted siege.

The day was beautifully bright and warm. White flags waved gently in the faint spring breeze above the embrasures of our batteries, and from the Round Tower and Mamelon. Not a soul had been visible in front of the lines an instant before the emblems of peace were run up to the flag-staffs, and a sudden gun from the Mamelon and a burst of smoke from Gordon's batteries had but a short time previously heralded the armistice. The instant the flags were hoisted friend and foe swarmed out of the em-

brasures. The riflemen of the Allies and the enemy rose from their lairs in the rifle-pits, and sauntered towards each other to behold their grim handiwork. The whole of the space between the Russian lines and our own was filled with groups of unarmed soldiery. The sight was strange beyond description. French, English, and Russian officers were walking about, saluting each other courteously as they passed, and occasionally entering into conversation; and a constant interchange of little civilities, such as offering and receiving cigar lights, was going on in each little group. Some of the Russian officers were evidently men of high rank and breeding. Their polished manners contrasted remarkably with their plain and rather coarse clothing. They wore, with few exceptions, the invariable long grey coat over their uniforms. The French officers were all *en grande tenue*, and offered a striking contrast to many of our English officers, who were dressed *à la Balaklava*, and wore uncouth head-dresses, catkin coats, and nondescript paletots. Many of the Russians looked remarkably like English gentlemen in "style" of face and bearing. One tall, fine-looking old man, with a long grey beard, and strangely-shaped cap, was pointed out as Hetman of the Cossacks in the Crimea; but it did not appear as if there were many men of very high military rank present. The Russians were rather grave and reserved, but they seemed to fraternise with the French better than with the English, and the men certainly got on better with our allies than with the few privates of our own regiments who were down towards the front.

The Russians appeared to treat their dead with great respect. Most of the soldiers were white-faced and seemed ill-fed, though many of them had powerful frames, square shoulders, and broad chests. All their dead who fell within and near our lines were stripped of boots and stockings. The cleanliness of their feet, and, in most cases, of their coarse linen shirts, was remarkable. Several sailors of the "equipages" of the fleet of Sebastopol were killed in the attack. They were generally fine muscular fellows, with rough, soldierly faces. The Russians carried off all the dead which lay outside our lines to the town, passing down between the Mamelon and the Round Tower. In the midst of all this stern evidence of war a certain amount of lively conversation began to spring up, in which the Russian officers indulged in a little badinage. Some of them asked our officers "when we were coming in to take the place;" others, "when we thought of going away?" Some congratulated the Allies upon the excellent opportunity they had of getting a good look at Sebastopol, as the chance of a nearer view, except on similar occasions, was not, in their opinion, very probable. One officer asked a private confidentially, in English, how many men they sent into the trenches? "Begorra, only 7000 a night, and a wake covering party of 10,000," was the ready reply. The officer laughed and turned away. At one time a Russian with a litter stopped by a dead body, and put it into the litter. He looked round for a comrade to help him. A Zouave at once advanced with much grace and lifted it, to the infinite amusement of the bystanders; but the joke was not long-lived, as a Russian brusquely came up and helped to carry off his dead comrade.

In the town large bodies of soldiery were seen in the streets, assembled at the corners and in the public places. Probably they were ordered out to make a show of their strength. The Russians denied that Prince Menschikoff was dead, but they admitted that Admiral Isturmin was killed. He was one of the principal officers engaged in the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope, and the Czar had rewarded him by giving him an order of St. George of higher distinction than that worn by Prince Menschikoff, and of a class which is generally accorded only to successful generals who have conducted an army and closed a triumphant campaign. A distinguished-looking man, who complained that he was likely to be deprived of his cruise in his yacht this year by the war, was pointed out as Prince Bariatinski. Owing to some misunderstanding or other, a little fusillade began among the riflemen on the left during the armistice, which caused a little alarm for a moment, but it was soon terminated. General Bosquet and several officers of rank of the Allied army visited the trenches during the armistice, and staff officers were present on both sides to see that the men did not go out of bounds. The armistice was over about three o'clock. Scarcely had the white flag disappeared behind the parapet of the Mamelon before a round-shot from the Sailors' Battery went slap through one of the embrasures of the Russian work, and dashed up a great pillar of earth inside. The Russians at once replied, and the noise of cannon soon re-echoed through the ravines.

## THE ADVANCED SQUADRON OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

The advanced squadron of the Baltic fleet arrived at Elsinore on the 1st of April, but, owing to the masses of drift ice and strong current, were unable to remain there—three (*the Arrogant, Tartar, and Cossack*) having parted their anchors; so they all got under way and proceeded to Landskrona, where they were joined by the *Amphion* on the 3rd inst., one of the "lame ducks." The *Archer* had not made her appearance. The *Amphion* got on shore near the anchorage, through the ignorance of the pilot; but it was not supposed that she had injured herself, as the mud is very soft. The *Imperieuse* and *Euryalus*, being of too much draught of water to pass through the Sound, parted company for Kiel, leaving the squadron under the command of Captain Yelverton, her Majesty's ship *Arrogant*. Some of the colliers sent out to supply the squadron with coals have fared but badly—one having foundered, and two or three others more or less injured, when trying to pass the Sound. Landskrona is a very snug little harbour, and it is expected that the ships will remain there till the Sound is entirely clear of ice.

A letter from Cherbourg says:—"The screw line-of-battle ship *Austerlitz*, which had been preparing to convey the Emperor and Empress to England, has received counter-orders, and is to proceed almost immediately to the Baltic, to operate with the English squadron. Four other line-of-battle ships have been ordered to proceed to the Downs to serve as an escort to their Majesties in crossing the Channel, after which these vessels will also join the Baltic fleet."

A letter from Elsinore states that a Russian merchant vessel is lying there "which came in the autumn to take in a cargo of salt, and which got locked up in the ice. There are others similarly situated at Gothenburg and on different points of the coast; all of them came for salt, which appears to be wanted in Russia. They will probably be all captured by the English."

The Russians appear to be adopting the same mode of resisting invasion in the Baltic as they did in the Black Sea. They approach to Abo, Helsingfors, and every town on the coast from Wyborg up to Tornea, have been rendered impassable by the sinking of vessels in the sailing-channel; in Abo, Bjorneborg, and other towns, the inhabitants have formed themselves into sharpshooter corps, and armed themselves with double-barrelled rifles. On the southern coast of the Baltic the conviction is general that Riga will be the first point attacked in the coming Baltic campaign. On the sea-side vessels and large blocks of stone are being sunk at the entrance to the bay, so that the shallowest-going craft will not be able to pass Dunamunde. At the further end of the bay there have been several heavily-armed batteries erected in a semicircular form. On the land side a fortified camp is being formed, capable of containing two divisions of Russian troops. The Baltic army, which was to be brought up to 100,000 men by the late Emperor, is now about to be raised to 140,000 men.

## PERSIA.

The Hon. Mr. Murray arrived in Teheran towards the latter end of February. The camp at Sultanieh was decided on, and 40,000 to 50,000 men, with 100 pieces of artillery, were to compose the force. The Government has ample supplies of provisions and ammunition; but the great sinew of war—money—is very scarce. The pressure on the treasury is to be remedied by an increase of taxes, which are ordered to be levied in the shape of capitation money. The Persians are impatient to see what the true intentions of the Western Powers are as regards their country. They would willingly pick a quarrel with the Russians, and declare war in favour of Turkey, if England and France would guarantee the restoration of the province of Karabagh, lost in the last war. On the other hand, if Russia offers her co-operation in taking the shrines of Kerbella from the Turks, there is not the least doubt that they would side with her. Much will depend upon what takes place in the Crimea. So long as the prestige of Russia remains uninjured, as is the case at present, Persia will naturally lean to the side of its powerful neighbour.

## AMERICA.

The mail steam-ship *Africa*, which left New York on the 27th and Halifax on the 29th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday.

The *New York Herald* of the 27th makes reference to proceedings taken in New York for or by the British Government for the procuring of recruits for the British army. A Mr. Angus McDonald advertises that he is prepared to forward men willing to serve to Nova Scotia:—

It is to be presumed (says the *Herald*) that Mr. Angus McDonald and the parties who are connected with the Chatham-street recruiting depot act in ignorance of the law which renders any such proceedings as theirs a misdemeanour at law, and punishable under the United States statute. Neither the British Government nor any one on its behalf has a right to recruit soldiers within the United States; and any and all proceedings taken with that aim fall clearly within the provision of the statute, and call for the interference of the district attorney. It behoves Mr. McDonald to see that residents of New York are not entrapped or seduced to serve in foreign armies.

The advices from California are to the 1st ult. The papers are occupied with further particulars of the great financial crash, of which the announcement was made by the steamer of last week. The house of Wells, Fargo, and Co., after a full meeting of their creditors, who agreed to wait upon them for thirty or sixty days, had resumed business, and is now in active operation. Adams and Co. had applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Act, and it was thought would be able to pay but a small per-centage on their liabilities. It was supposed that Page, Bacon, and Co. were still solvent, but, not having control of their resources, would defer the resumption of payments until a future time. The appearance of the long-wished-for rains at the mines had brightened the prospects in that quarter, and it was anticipated that a greater amount of gold would be realised during the month of March than had been taken for the same space of time since the discovery of the mines.

The Canada Militia Bill passed the second reading in the Legislative Assembly by a large majority. This seems to place the carrying of the measure beyond a doubt.

Havannah news to the 17th ult. had been received, per *Black Warrior*, by way of New Orleans. The only points of interest were the arrest of Mr. Thompson, U.S. Consul at Segua, and the fate of the alleged conspirators Pinto, Cadalso, and Pinelo.

## THE BALLARAT INSURRECTION.

Letters from Melbourne, of Jan. 29, state that the Crown prisoners implicated in the Ballarat riots, or insurrection, were then still waiting trial; and that it was doubtful whether the Crown would be able to secure convictions in these cases. There had been some unfortunate management of other cases, which seemed to indicate partiality and unfairness in the mode of dealing with parties implicated in the Ballarat affair. It is said that the police troopers continued their attacks upon the rioters and supposed rioters after the armed insurgents were completely overcome. Some were shot down, others sabred, some killed, and many wounded after the troops had treated the insurgents as beaten, and, as soldiers usually do, had ceased to fire. Several meetings have taken place at the diggings to memorialise for an amnesty. These meetings were all of a peaceable character.

The six men charged with sedition and riot on the day of the "licence hunt" of the 30th of November were tried on the 19th of January. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty against the whole of the defendants.

PRUSSIAN CALAMITIES.—In the midst of the great endeavours Prussia has been making to escape the horrors, or the burdens of war, even at the expense of her position in Europe, that country has been afflicted during the last six months with three heavy visitations in the shape of inundations. Last autumn it was the Oder and several minor rivers in Silesia that, swelled above their banks by heavy and continued rains, spread desolation and misery over the surrounding country. More recently the Rhine has exceeded its legitimate bed, and impoverished, if not ruined, large tracts of fertile land; and now the most heart-stirring appeals are being made to the charitable feelings of the public on behalf of sufferers by most extensive overflowings of the Vistula, in the province of East Prussia.

## MEETING AT SURAT, IN AID OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

KNOWING (says a Correspondent, writing from Surat) how great an interest is taken, in England and elsewhere, in the object of the Patriotic Fund, I enclose a Sketch of the scene at the meeting in aid of the Fund which took place in the Mess-house of the 9th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, at Surat. The scene was very striking. The Mussulmans and Borahs, with their beards and general picturesque costume; the Brahmans and other Hindoos, with their peculiarly-shaped turbans; and the Parsees, whose turban, or rather, as it appears to the uninitiated, helmet of oil-cloth, is perhaps the most ugly of all known head-dresses—whilst the more sober costume of the English or "Sahib tog" mixed agreeably with the white, red, and yellow of the natives. The meeting was well attended, and able speeches were made both in English and Guzeratee. The exertions of the committee, especially of Mr. Hibbert (the Judge of Surat), who is president, and Captain A. B. Church, 9th Regiment, the secretary, have been well rewarded, as already more than 6500 rs. (£650) have been collected, and it is expected that 7000 rs. will be remitted to Bombay. Amongst some of the larger subscriptions I may mention the widow of the late Nawab, 310 rs.; a Rajah in the neighbourhood of Baroda sent 1000 rs.; whilst the Moolah, or High Priest of the Borahs (who, it may be as well to mention, are dissenting Mussulmans), gave 500 rs.; Mr. Meerwanjee Hormusjee, 225 rs.; and Mr. Liddell, the collector, 100 rs.

The natives take great interest in the war, and though they, or at least the greater part of them, have but a vague notion of its origin and progress, yet they justly have a horror of the "Russes tog."

I remain, &c.,

JOHN G. WATTS, 9th Regt. N.I.

## GRAND BANQUET AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress received a numerous and distinguished company at the Easter entertainment, given, in accordance with immemorial custom, at the Mansion-house on Monday evening. A more than ordinary amount of *clat* was imparted to the occasion by the circumstance that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge had announced his intention to be present; and in consequence immense crowds of persons lined the streets conducting from the Strand to the Poultry, who greeted his Royal Highness, not merely with those outward marks of respect which the English people generally award to members of the reigning house, but with a hearty enthusiasm that showed their appreciation of the character of the illustrious visitor, alike as a patriot and a soldier. Indeed, his Royal Highness's progress through the City in an open carriage and pair was a perfect ovation. On alighting at the Mansion-house, he was received by a guard of honour, consisting of picked men from the Grenadiers and light companies of the City of London Militia, under the command of Captains Browne and Grant; and the cheering with which he was welcomed by the crowd outside was continued long after he had disappeared from their view. The military bearing of the soldiers composing the guard of honour struck all who saw them as indicating a high state of discipline; and we understand that the fact did not escape the notice of his Royal Highness, and that he was pleased to convey his sentiments to the officers in command to that effect in the course of the evening.

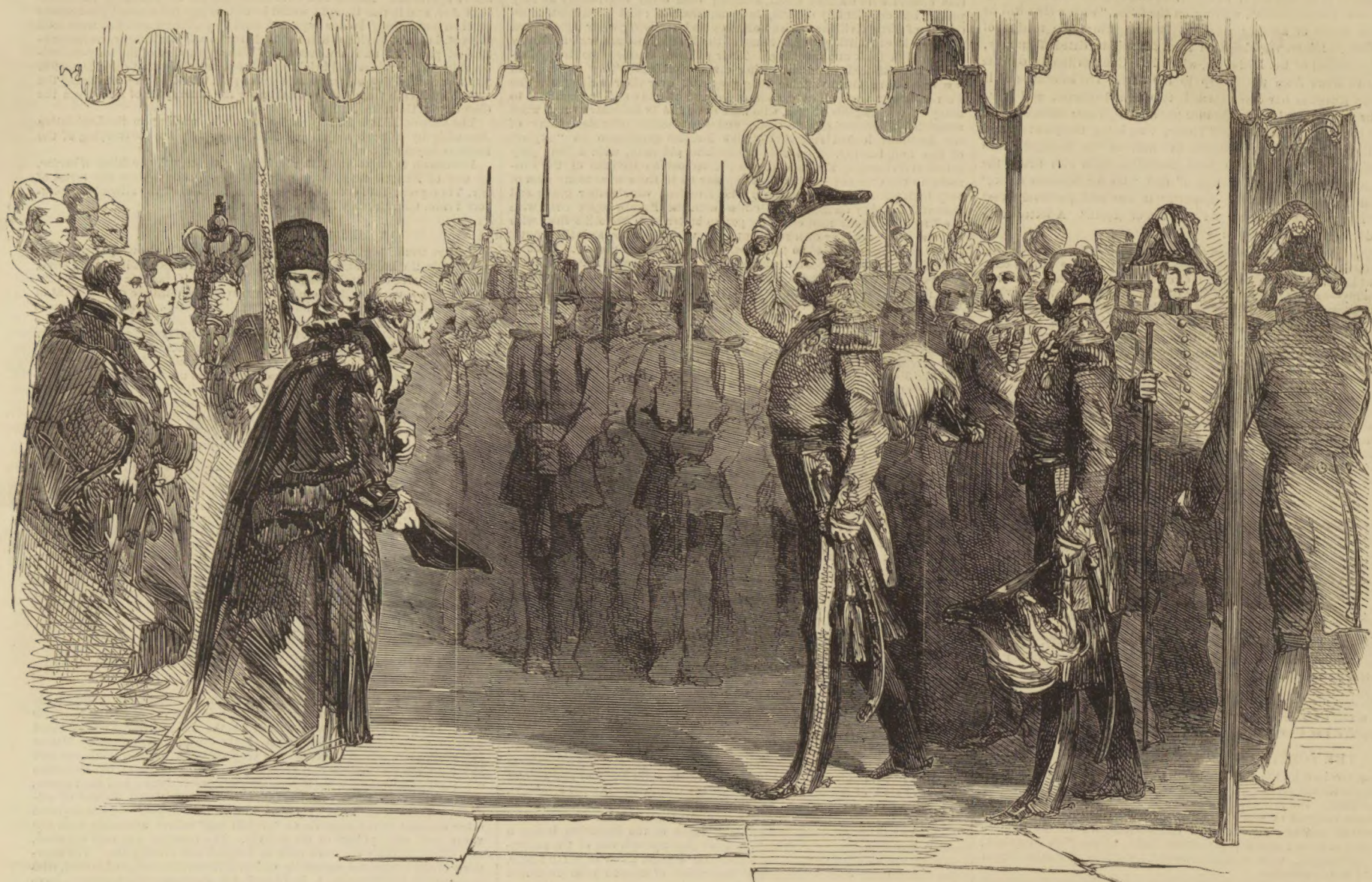
Amongst the more distinguished guests, besides his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, were the Turkish Minister, the Brazilian Minister, the American Minister, the Danish Minister, the Swedish Minister, the Hanseatic States Minister; Admiral the Viscount de Chabannes, of the French Navy; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and the Bishop of Oxford. The general company included the Hon. J. Leslie Melville, Mr. Kinnaird, M.P., Major Fitzmaurice, Sir F. T. Baring, M.P., Sir Hamilton Seymour, Sir W. G. Ouseley, Lieut.-General Sir George Pollock, Sir Edward Ryan, Sir George Lee, Mr. Masterman, M.P., Mr. Bass, M.P., Mr. F. French, M.P., Admiral Ryder Burton, Colonel Sykes, Colonel Mayne, Lieut.-Colonel Tyrwhitt, Lieut.-Colonel Hill, Lieut.-Colonel McCaul, Major Clifton, Captain Hutton, Captain Hibbert, Captain Hall, Captain Brooke, Captain Grant; Aldermen Farebrother, Farncomb, Sidney, Wilson, and Humphrey; Sir G. Carroll, Sir James Duke, M.P., Sir J. Musgrave, Alderman Challis, M.P., Mr. S. Wortley, M.P. (Recorder), and Alderman Cubitt, M.P. Invitations had been forwarded to her Majesty's Ministers, but, with the exception of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, all of them sent apologies.

On the removal of the cloth his Lordship gave, in succession, "The Queen," "Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal family," with a few brief but appropriate observations; and the toasts having been duly responded to—

His Lordship next proceeded to give "His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge," a Prince, he said, not more remarkable for his Royal blood and lineage, than for the distinguished manner in which he had fulfilled all the relations of life (Hear, hear). His Royal Highness came of a race renowned for their daring, but by his own indomitable courage in the field he had shed new lustre on their reputation (Cheers). His Royal Highness had now returned to his native country, and had brought with him, in addition to the reputation of a gallant soldier, the more valuable character of the soldiers' friend (Loud cheers).

The Duke of Cambridge felt deeply grateful for the enthusiastic manner in which he had been received, not only in that hall, but when coming through the streets of the City (Loud cheers). Since he last had the honour of addressing the citizens of London he had witnessed many various scenes, and passed through much excitement. Sometimes he had experienced satisfaction, sometimes tasted glory, but sometimes had a share in events of the most painful and heartrending description (Hear, hear). But he could assure them that, after all these changes—whether agreeable, honourable, painful, or disastrous—there was nothing which was the source of more pleasure, or which was considered a greater reward by him and those who were engaged along with him, than that they should receive the hearty welcome and kind consideration of the citizens of London and the general population of this great country.





RECEPTION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AT THE MANSION-HOUSE BY THE LORD MAYOR.

As or himself, he had done nothing more than his duty, but he felt that those over whom he had had the honour and satisfaction of being placed in command had nobly conducted themselves, and, in short, achieved all the glory (Loud cheers). A General placed in high command has, indeed, no easy task; but, when supported, as he had been, by such men as the officers and soldiers of the First Division, or any other division of the British Army, he feels assured in the consciousness that that indomitable spirit which pervades every rank, from the highest to the lowest in his command, that it will not fail him in the hour of peril, but that the honour of the country must always be safe in such hands (Loud cheers). But, in addition to having such men under his command, he had also had the advantage of acting with allies with whom it had always been his greatest pride and pleasure to be associated (Loud cheers). He saw near him a gallant Admiral with whom he was associated in the Mediterranean, and he was glad to have the opportunity of assuring him and his country that one of the greatest sources of satisfaction had been his association with the French army in the Crimea (Loud cheers). That great alliance, so happily cemented, and which, thank God, was grow-

ing more intimate from day to day, would soon receive a new impulse from the arrival in this country of that great and illustrious man who now rules over a neighbouring and mighty nation (Loud cheers). May that alliance be of long duration, and may such a friendship be cemented between England and France as is necessary to secure the peace of the world (Hear).

The Lord Mayor next gave the "United naval and military services of England and France," associating with the toast the names of Admiral de Chabannes, Sir George Pollock, and Admiral Ryder Burton.

Sir G. Pollock briefly returned thanks for the military service.

The Vicomte de Chabannes, who spoke excellent English, returned thanks for the French naval service, at the same time vouching for the friendly feeling of the French navy for its kindred service in England (Cheers). The same feeling existed between the two armies, and was, if possible, stronger, because it was stimulated by common action, common duties, mutual assistance, mutual esteem, and the great hardships which both had suffered together (Cheers).

Admiral Ryder Burton briefly returned thanks for the British Navy, but expressed his regret that two proposals he had made—one to lead the Allied

fleets into Sebastopol, and another to burn the Russian fleet—had not been entertained by our Government.

The Lord Mayor gave, with one or two observations, "Her Majesty's Ministers," coupling with it the name of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

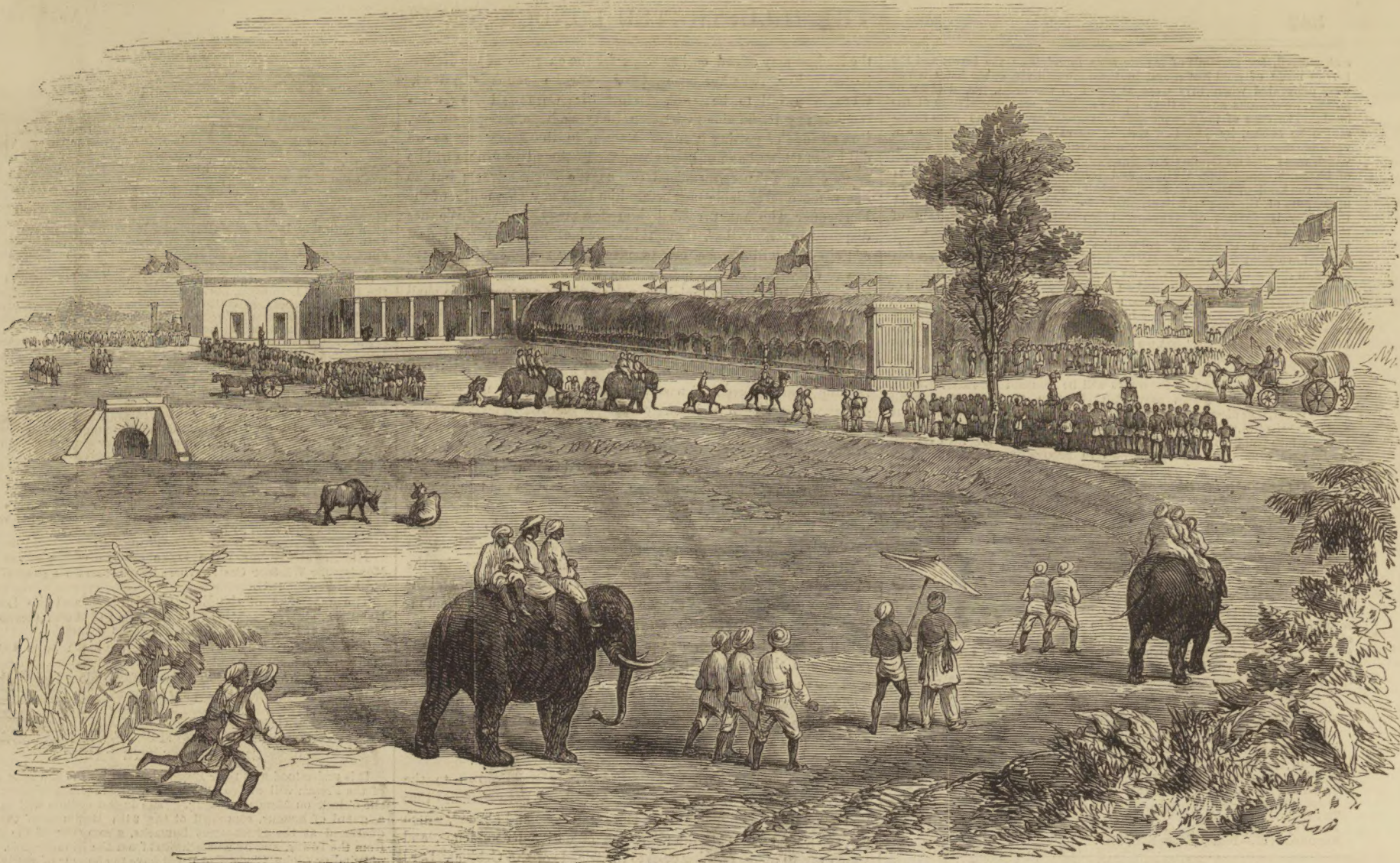
The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in returning thanks, said that the illustrious Duke who had recently addressed them had attributed much of his success to the officers and men by whom he was supported. In the same way did her Majesty's Ministers derive strength from the support they received from the great communities of this country, such as he now saw represented in that hall, communities celebrated for their industry, wealth, and power. Such support was in some sort a sharing of the responsibility of public affairs and a sure way of bringing them to a successful termination. It was only by the aid of well-earned public confidence that Ministers could get on with their difficult task, and that confidence was the more especially necessary in the office which he had the honour to fill.

Several other toasts were given, and suitably responded to, after which the company adjourned to the drawing-room.



MEETING AT SURAT, IN AID OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)





OPENING OF THE CALCUTTA, DELHI, AND LAHORE RAILWAY.

THE official inauguration of the opening of this gigantic line of railway (of which we gave a description in our publication of March 24th) took place on the 3rd of February.

The building represented in the Engraving we have given is the Burdwan Station, sixty-six miles from Calcutta, at which place the Company gave a champagne breakfast on the day of opening to about 700 guests, including most of the leading men in Calcutta. From the station a leafy arcade, richly garlanded with flowers and banners, conducted across the Grand Trunk Road to an enclosure where the breakfast had been tastefully laid out in tents. The Maharajah of Burdwan had sent his mounted body guard, and a number of sepoy, in honour of the Governor-General's anticipated visit. He also kindly lent his magnificent shawl tents, with silver poles, for the accommodation of the principal guests. After an excellent breakfast, at which a number of loyal and appropriate toasts were given, the company returned to Calcutta at an early hour in the afternoon.

OPENING OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—THE BURDWAN STATION.

CANOSA.—EXCAVATIONS OF GREEK TOMBS IN 1854-55, AND RESTORATIONS IN 1855.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WHILST the excavations of Pompeii have of late been unattended with any important results, those of Canosa, on the contrary, have been full of the deepest interest. One of the most classical tombs discovered in this city within the last few years has been already described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. During 1854-55 the excavations have been continued; and, whilst treasures of art have been brought to light, funeral chambers of great architectural beauty have been disclosed to public view. The Engraving represents in three several compartments, as it were, the tombs just discovered; the portion of the ground not yet excavated; and the tomb already illustrated, with the exception of the intended restorations above, and a small chamber just discovered on the left. The compartment which we first described contained the entrances and the "prospetto" of the newly-excavated funeral chambers, decorated with columns and frontispieces. The doors have

an Oriental character, narrowing towards the upper part—thus resembling the monuments of Assyria and Egypt. Two columns of the Ionic style, terminating with a frontispiece, ornament these entrances, and the whole "fondo" is painted a dark red and blue. In the tomb facing us, perhaps, the master of the family was buried; whilst in the lateral chambers the women of the family were laid. And now we describe a state of things which would appear to be almost fabulous. Human skeletons were here extended on beds of bronze, decorated with statues and ornaments in ivory. The ground was bestrewn with filaments of gold, belonging certainly to a carpet, or some golden web; whilst round its walls were grouped vases of terra cotta, of various forms, but all extremely graceful. There were also patera containing eggs and various kinds of eatables, whilst others had obviously contained liquids, as the deposit yet remained. In the female chambers were discovered a skeleton of one— young and beautiful, perhaps, when she died—wearing earrings which represented two peacocks, the colour of the plumage being produced by smalt upon gold. The arms were adorned with bracelets of gold, in the form of a serpent. The dress of this relic of mortality must have been



TOMB JUST DISCOVERED AT CANOSA; AND PROJECTED RESTORATION OF ADJOINING TOMBS.



embroidered, for garlands of myrtle were found, both the leaves and the berries made of gold leaf; and in these are still visible the holes which were perforated when they were attached to the dress. A diadem of flowers, mysterious as were those of the asphodel, was ranged around the head. The cups of the flowers were of various colours, and were represented by rubies, by jacinths, and by emeralds, and some by small of various colours. That, however, which merits a distinct notice is a ring, which was found on the finger of this skeleton. It is formed of two clubs of Hercules, completing a circle, and terminating beneath in what is called the knot of Hercules, in the middle of which is a ruby. The upper part of the ring is a box, made to hold hair or perfume, and the cover is formed of a gorgeous emerald. The whole body of the ring is adorned with beautiful designs in filigree, which are the admiration of all the goldsmiths in Naples. The archaeologists have been more particularly delighted with two gold medals found in this same tomb—having on one side, in relief, the figure of a bull, the symbol of the earth; and on the other the head of the fountain of Juno, crowned with reeds. Such are the principal objects which have been discovered within this highly interesting tomb; the description of which will appear as fabulous almost as any of the illusions of the "Arabian Nights," but we have seen these objects within the last twenty-four hours, and seeing is believing. Passing to the second compartment, which we have marked B, and which is as yet untouched, nothing more is to be said than that the works will be resumed here after Easter. The portion of the design marked C has on the left side a small lateral room, just discovered. The entrance is decorated with two columns and a frontispiece. In this chamber were found the remains of a battle-horse, which had been sacrificed on the death of a warrior here buried. Its harness, ornaments, and bridle—all in bronze—were found here, as also a quantity of arms of various kinds. Some, perhaps, had served the purposes of the warrior, and some were trophies. The lower part of the tomb facing us in this compartment is that which has been already described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. In a short time it will be restored, according to the design here given, and with the original materials, which have been collected, and are carefully preserved in a chamber close at hand. The shade on the upper tier of columns marks the condition in which they were found, and their actual state. The restoration will commence from the shade line; and, when completed, this tomb will form an architectural curiosity perfectly unique. We may venture here to express a hope that his Sicilian Majesty, who has prosecuted these excavations hitherto with so much spirit, and has been so ably seconded by the Princes Bisignano and St. George, will not relax his efforts in a work in which the whole artistic and antiquarian world is so deeply interested. It is expected that Signor Bonucci, director of the excavations, will resume operations immediately after Easter.

HENRY WREFFORD.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 15.—1st Sunday after Easter. Mutiny at Spithead, 1797.  
MONDAY, 16.—Buffon died, 1788.  
TUESDAY, 17.—Abernethy died, 1831.  
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Oxford and Cambridge Term ends.  
THURSDAY, 19.—St. Alphage. Lord Byron died, 1824.  
FRIDAY, 20.—Spanish Fleet destroyed by Admiral Blake, 1657.  
SATURDAY, 21.—Bishop Heber born, 1783.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 21.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 0	1 23	1 44	2 3	2 23	2 44	3 3
			3 3	3 21	3 40	3 57
			4 15	4 34	4 51	5 11

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1855.

PARLIAMENT will reassemble under peculiar circumstances—not the least remarkable of which is the paralysation of party action under the influence of the double crisis. A few days must bring decisive tidings from Vienna, and may bring them from Sebastopol. We may hear that Alexander II. has consented to surrender Russian ascendancy in the Euxine; we may be informed that Canrobert and Raglan have anticipated his Imperial Majesty's resolution; or, as now seems to be expected, we may learn that the peace negotiations cannot be protracted with advantage. Whatever be the situation into which events may resolve themselves during the present month, it will be a very grave one; and faction—let it range itself on which side it may—must be silenced in presence of such operations. The visit of the Emperor of the French will, moreover, force the Houses of Parliament into a sort of holiday demonstration. There must be gratulations and compliments; and these, in ordinary decorum, must be unanimous. A family may be at extremely high words—and that species of aggravation which can be practised advantageously only in families, from the intimate knowledge each belligerent possesses of the weak points of all the others, may be at its intensest, when a visitor's entrance lays the whole storm. A general expression of gladness, and particular justifications of such gladness at such a time, and amiable testimonies to the hopes which had been previously expressed that such a visit should take place, succeed to the taunt and the homethrust; and not only is there peace for the time, but after the guest's departure the interval of courtesy is found to have done good. Something of this sort will be seen to have taken place in the House of Commons. Mr. Disraeli is "well up" in the supposed weak places of the Ministry, which he considers too aristocratic for such a country as this; besides its having a coalition taint upon it, and possessing no fixed principles, and being altogether incapable, and so forth; and Lord Palmerston is seldom at a loss for retort upon a party that is hungry for office, but distrusts its leaders, has little or no talent in its ranks, and is obnoxious to the nation; nor are the *dii minores* on either side much less ready with similar charges and counter-charges. But we shall not hear much of this kind of thing while the Emperor of the French is here. The satisfaction of Lord Palmerston at the presence of our noble ally will only be equalled by the delight of Mr. Disraeli that a great and wise Monarch should have selected such a time for his appearance; and perhaps the leader of Opposition will even congratulate her Majesty on having some one in the country who can give her judicious counsel at such a formidable conjuncture. And if the importance of the crisis should prove insufficient to ensure a statesmanlike gravity in its treatment, the duty prescribed by courtesy to the illustrious guest will infuse a becoming tone into the Parliamentary discussions of the time.

But the "lull," we take it, will not be of any long duration. The attitude of all parties must necessarily be that of expectation, for the moment, and any premature move would be received with the utmost impatience. There will be a home conflict, let the European question be decided which way it may. The conduct of the war, or the conditions of the peace, will supply equally matter for those who are bent on political strife; but still they must wait and see whether it is with war or peace that they are to be indignant. As soon as this is known the trumpet will, doubtless, give no uncertain sound. In the mean time, perhaps,

the Budget may afford earlier scope for the energies of the discontented. For, whether peaceful or warlike counsels prevail, there is a bill to be paid. How Sir Cornwall Lewis intends to pay it remains to be seen (may we hope, *par parenthèse*, that all idea of getting it out of Russia, in the same way as we did out of China, has not been abandoned—the silver rouble will be as welcome in Threadneedle-street as the Sycee silver); but he has a more formidable task before him than any Chancellor of the Exchequer who has preceded him for many a day. We are disposed to think that, though his Budget will be a good deal criticised, it will not be torn to pieces, for reasons which have less to do with its own merits than with the situation of those who, were it destroyed, might have to concoct another. We shall not be surprised to see the Budget—with the loan, to which all people seem to have made up their minds—disposed of with comparative ease.

Then, however, will come more serious business. It is not for nothing that the great Conservative party has been drawing together, appealing to traditions of our past military glory, fighting all election battles, obtaining what individual popularity was to be got at, and generally consolidating itself. Its leaders have not yet proclaimed war; but Russia, moving down upon the Pruth, gave not more significant intimation of her intention than the recent policy of the Opposition has afforded. The party is too strong to remain inactive, though not as yet strong enough to act independently. The incidents of the next few weeks may settle its position for a long period to come. Brilliant success in the Crimea, or an honourable and satisfactory treaty at Vienna, and the Opposition will have little chance of success in a hostile demonstration, or an appeal to the country. But reverses or long inaction at Sebastopol, and, still more, an unworthy and patched-up peace, and the road to office may be open to those who are eager to rush upon it. We will not so far wrong any class of statesmen as to impute to them a desire that the events at Vienna or in the Crimea may furnish them with political capital; but it is manifest that a large party is watching with no friendly eye the proceedings directed by Lord Palmerston's Government.

This state of things is, of course, perfectly well known to the Liberal party as to the Opposition. Already we have rumours that the Government contemplates measures, at home and abroad, which are designed to prevent the alienation of national confidence, and which are to afford rallying cries to the friends of the Cabinet. Lord John Russell may return either as a triumphant negotiator, or as one who has boldly asserted in Congress the sentiments he expressed in Parliament; another alternative may bring him home as the unpopular arranger of an unworthy peace—in which case it will be still more necessary that he should have something in store for the redemption of his character. It is said that the Representation of the People has not ceased to occupy his attention, and that his chief now approves his views. Then it is manifest that, whether peace or war is to occupy Europe, a bold course of action in regard to certain nationalities—one which should be at once an effort in the cause of liberty and a military operation of great advantage—would be a *coup de maître* on the part of an English Minister. Movements with which the name of Poland is connected are somewhat freely discussed in high places. Whether at present the two ideas in question are merely promulgated for temporary purposes, to be laid aside should they not be needed, we will not now discuss. It is sufficient for our purpose that such things are "ventilated," for they are evidence that the lull produced by the crisis is not expected long to survive the events that have, for the hour, paralysed party strife.

SINCE August 3, 1854, the minimum rate of discount at the Bank of England has been 5 per cent; but last week it was lowered to 4½—a sign of money becoming more abundant and cheaper. Between January 20th, when the bullion in the Bank was £12,162,495, and the 31st March, when it was £15,205,527, it has increased £3,043,032. Within the same period the reserve, or cash, in the Bank, which it is ready and willing to lend, has increased from £6,116,825 to £9,717,217, or £3,600,392. But the money out of the Bank, or in the hands of individuals, is also abundant, or the bill-discounters have so much to lend, that in Lombard-street bills are discounted at lower terms than 4½ per cent, and the Bank gets no bills, or is unable to lend money at its present terms. After a long period, from the beginning of 1852 to the autumn of 1854, of increasing and successful trade, a period of comparative stagnation and less successful trade has arrived. The chief causes of the rapid increase subsequent to 1851 were the gold discoveries in California, which gave a great extension to enterprise in the United States, and the gold discoveries in Australia, which in like manner affected our business. But towards the close of 1854 it was fully ascertained that the previous progress had been more rapid than sound; that the markets of California and Australia were overdone; that enterprise in the States had in many cases had a fraudulent basis; and bankruptcies became numerous in our colony, at home, and in the States. In the last six months the imports into the States have fallen off a full fourth, which has affected our manufactures; while the trade with Australia has not only fallen off—it has latterly brought home insufficient returns. At present commercial enterprise in both countries is very much curtailed; but much more, be it particularly remembered, in the States, which have had no war, than in our country; and in both countries money is now, in consequence of the diminution of commercial enterprise, comparatively abundant and cheap. A New York paper of the 24th says "the abundance of money is the inevitable result of the contraction of business, and of the effort to get out of debt; while there was, till the summer of 1854, only a desire to increase business and get into debt." If the present condition of trade, therefore, be less showy and dazzling than at the beginning of last year, it is more sound both at home and in the States. The reduction in the rate of discount will at least relieve business of one difficulty, if it give business no new impulse; but the probability is, that the increasing abundance of money seeking employment will stimulate enterprise; and the year 1855, as it advances, will be more prosperous than was the close of 1854.

THE Duke de Grammont, French Minister at Turin, is about to proceed to Rome, and offer his good offices in the differences which have arisen between the Holy See and Piedmont.

## THE COURT.

The most active preparations are in progress for the reception of their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French, who are expected to arrive at Windsor Castle on Monday next. On Tuesday a grand dinner and evening party will take place at the Castle; and on Wednesday, it is understood, the Emperor will be invested with the Insignia of the Order of the Garter. Thursday is to be devoted to a visit to the Crystal Palace; and on one of the succeeding days of the week the Emperor and Empress will honour the city of London with their presence at the Guildhall; the visit closing on Saturday.

The incidents of the week just closed have necessarily been few and unimportant. On Saturday last her Majesty and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, with the Princess Helena and Prince Arthur, drove out in an open carriage. His Royal Highness Prince Albert accompanied her Majesty on horseback.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the four elder Royal children, and the Prince of Leiningen, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor performed the service, and administered the Holy Communion.

On Monday the Queen and Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, walked in the Home-park. The four elder members of the Royal family rode on horseback. The younger Royal children took their accustomed exercise. In the afternoon the Queen and the Prince of Leiningen drove out in a carriage. The Prince Consort accompanied on horseback.

On Tuesday there was no addition to the Royal dinner-party. On Wednesday the Queen and Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, walked in the Home-park. Her Majesty afterwards rode in the riding house, attended by the Hon. Flora Macdonald.

On Thursday the Prince Consort presided at a meeting of the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund, at the New Palace of Westminster. The Viscountess Canning has succeeded the Duchess of Atholl as the Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. Lord Rivers and General Sir Edward Bowater have succeeded Earl Somers and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge leaves London on Monday for Windsor Castle, where he will remain a guest of her Majesty until Thursday next.

The marriage of the Earl of Lichfield and the Lady Harriet Hamilton, eldest daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, took place at Brompton-hall, Herts, on Tuesday last.

The Countess of Ashburnham gave birth to a son on Easter Sunday, at Ashburnham-place, Sussex.

The Hon. Mrs. Strange Jocelyn left London, last week, for Paris, en route for the Crimea, to join her husband.

THE APPROACHING VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND  
EMPERESS OF THE FRENCH.

It is understood that their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French will arrive at Windsor, by the Great Western Railway, at six o'clock on Monday evening. The august visitors will be received by a guard of honour, composed of the 94th Regiment of the Line, now quartered at the Sheet-street Barracks, a company of the Foot Guards, from the Tower, and by a detachment from the Rifle Brigade. The Mayor of Windsor (John Clode, Esq.) will have the honour of receiving the illustrious visitors on their arrival at the terminus in the Royal borough.

The Castle officials will be in attendance to conduct the Emperor and Empress to her Majesty's waiting-room, which is beautifully fitted up in the Arabesque style; and afterwards to the magnificent apartments prepared for them at the Castle. On emerging from the Windsor Railway Station, their Imperial Majesties will pass through a triumphal arch erected at the junction between Thames-street and High-street. There will also be another triumphal arch erected in Castle-street under which the Royal carriages will pass. The Castle-green, immediately beneath the Castle walls, opposite to the establishment of Mr. Layton, confectioner to the Queen, will be furnished with thousands of seats, which will extend as far as Henry VIII's Gate, for the accommodation of the public—tickets being previously given by the committee.

On the arrival of the Emperor and Empress at the Castle they will be received at the grand entrance by her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and by the brilliant circle of visitors invited to do due honour to the auspicious occasion.

On Tuesday next the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor, in their official robes, will present an address of congratulation to the Emperor Napoleon III., and afterwards participate in a public dinner of the inhabitants, to be given at the Town-hall.

There will be state dinners at the Castle on every evening after the Emperor's arrival; and, subsequent to the investiture of his Imperial Majesty with the Order of the Garter, on Wednesday, a magnificent banquet will be given, at which many of the nobility and gentry will be present. There will be a review of the whole of the Household troops. The 2nd Life Guards are at present in garrison, but the 1st Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) are expected next Monday, and will be billeted for two or three days on the inhabitants.

The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, who is brother to Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador at Paris, has placed his residence in the Cloisters at the service of a portion of the Emperor's suite, and great preparations are in progress to redecorate the ancient mansion. The preparations at the Castle are by no means complete, no less than 300 workmen being still engaged.

It is said that the six days to which their Majesties' visit will extend will be divided between Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace; that the Queen will herself conduct the illustrious visitors to an inspection of the Crystal Palace, and to a performance at the Italian Opera; and that her Majesty will give either a State concert or ball at Buckingham Palace during the short stay of the Emperor and Empress.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and a brilliant party will be present at Windsor Castle as the guests of her Most Gracious Majesty. The Emperor Napoleon is said to have intimated to the Lord Mayor, through official channels, his desire and that of the Empress to pay a personal visit to the City. The visit of their Imperial Majesties to the Crystal Palace will probably take place on Thursday, the 19th. The public will be excluded from the building itself while they are making their inspection; but in their progress they will present themselves on the balcony to the people assembled in the gardens. Season ticket-holders will be admitted to the interior during luncheon in the Queen's apartments, and her Majesty and her august visitors will then pass down the entire length of the Palace to the place of exit behind the Pompeian Court.

By these arrangements the inhabitants of the metropolis and the public at large will have ample opportunities afforded them for evincing the cordial satisfaction with which they hail the presence of the Emperor and Empress of the French upon English soil.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. J. M. Lee to Botley, near Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire; Rev. M. Farrell to Woughton-on-the-Green, near Fenny Stratford; Hon. and Rev. J. Gifford to Wedworthy, near Honiton, Devonshire; Rev. S. Thackwell to Little Birch, Herefordshire; Rev. J. T. Johnson to Beccles, Suffolk; Rev. H. P. Cooke to Nuneham Courtenay, Oxfordshire; Rev. W. Ewing to North Pakenham, near Swaffham; Rev. G. Coulcher to Watesfield, near Bury St. Edmunds; Rev. H. C. Pignon to Wyke Regis, near Weymouth; Rev. R. H. Scott to Woolton, Isle of Wight; Rev. J. M. Luke to Guestring, Sussex; Rev. S. R. Carter to Brantham, Suffolk. *Vicarages*: The Rev. J. Fitzgerald to Borden, near Sittingbourne; Rev. J. Atkyns to Ombersley, near Droitwich. *Incumbency*: The Rev. Symonds to Baldin, near Truro.

THE Lords of the Admiralty have notified to the Rev. J. C. Conolly, Chaplain of the Dockyard, Woolwich, that they have voted £300 for the improvement of the Dockyard Chapel, and to repair the damage done on the west side when the *Perseverance* fell upon it.

TESTIMONIAL.—A deputation from the poor of St. Matthews's district, Westminster, have presented the Rev. Alfred Jones, Chaplain of Aske's Hospital, Hoxton, with a silver cup, in testimony of his ministry among them during ten years.

THE MONUMENT TO THE LATE DEAN OF WELLS, described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of March 31, was designed by Mr. S. S. Teulon, architect.

GRAND MILITARY BALL AT EDINBURGH.—The pavilion engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week was from a daguerrotype taken by M. Popovitz.

A COMMITTEE, composed of members of the Church Protestant Defence Society, Evangelical Alliance, National Club, Protestant Alliance, &c., have convened an "aggregate meeting of Protestants" on the subject of Maynooth, on Tuesday next, at the Freemasons'-hall.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS  
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, APRIL 12.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barom. at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Tempe- rature of Day.	Departure of Tem- perature from Average.	Degree of Humi- dity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
Apr. 6	30.098	64.5	36.0	48.7	+ 4.3	84	W.S.W.	0.00
" 7	30.113	67.7	45.3	56.6	+ 6.1	74	W.N.W.	0.00
" 8	30.048	62.0	36.0	44.0	- 0.7	79	N.	0.01
" 9	29.765	56.5	39.9	47.7	+ 2.9	87	S.W.	0.00
" 10	29.236	52.9	41.7	46.1	+ 1.1	71	N.W.	0.05
" 11	29.451	56.6	42.1	46.9	+ 1.8	78	N.N.W.	0.02
" 12	29.516	62.0	44.0	50.9	+ 5.6	69	S.W.	0.00

NOTE.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.10 inches at the beginning of the week, to 30.04 inches by the afternoon of the 6th; increased to 30.11 inches by the 7th; decreased to 29.22 inches by the 10th; and increased to 29.52 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.724 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 47.8°—being 3° above the average of the corresponding week during thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 28.4°, being the difference between the lowest reading on the 6th and 8th, and the highest on the 6th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 16.7°. The least was 11.4° on the 10th, and the greatest 28.4° on the 6th.

The weather on the first day of this week was very fine; and, with the exception of the 8th, the temperature has been somewhat above its average. A high wind was blowing almost continuously from the 8th to the 11th. The weather has been unsettled and unseasonable. Rain to a small amount only has fallen.

Lewisham, April 13, 1855. JAMES GLAISHER.

**HEALTH OF LONDON.**—Within the week ending April 7, the births of 1517 were entered in the registrars' books of the metropolitan district: 828 were boys, and 689 were girls. The average number in the fourteenth week of the year are 760 males and 734 females. The deaths of 1226 persons were registered within the same time, being less than the corrected average for the week by 23; thus exhibiting satisfactory evidence of an improved state of public health, the mortality week to week for a long time having been excessive. In the thirteen weeks ending 31st March, 19,627 deaths were registered, a number exceeding the average by 4000 nearly—chiefly persons in advanced age, weakly children, the sufferers from chronic diseases, and others who, when the winter set in, were in good health, and whose deaths were caused by the severe weather, which extended from January 10 to the end of the quarter. Congestion and inflammation of the lungs were the most prevalent fatal diseases.

**BANK OF ENGLAND.**—At a general Court of Directors, held on Tuesday, Mr. T. M. Weyuelin was elected Governor, and Mr. S. Neave Deputy-Governor, for the ensuing year.

**MICROSCOPICAL SOIREE AT APOTHECARIES' HALL.**—On Wednesday evening the Society of Apothecaries gave their second soiree, in their fine old Hall. The assembly was presided over by the master, N. B. Ward, Esq., F.R.S.; and the company, numbering between 600 and 700 guests, included the leading microscopists of the day. The walls were decorated with superb drawings, diagrams, and paintings from the most celebrated collections; and upon the tables were ranged upwards of 150 microscopes, exhibiting many of the actual organisms whose representations were suspended above them. We reserve the details of this very interesting meeting until next week, when we shall engrave the scene. On Thursday was held in the hall, morning lounge of the ladies of the philosophers, with a concourse of beauty, rank, and fashion.

**ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, CHANCERY-CROSS.**—At a quarterly meeting of the Governors of this charity, held on Thursday, the 5th inst., the secretary reported that 1195 poor persons had applied to be relieved as out-patients for the quarter ending March 31; that 47 persons had been admitted as in-patients during the same period, and 39 discharged. Amongst other operations, 11 for cataract had been successfully performed during the last month. The Governors still have to regret the inadequate state of the funds placed at their disposal to meet the increasing demands for relief.

**TRIAL AND ACQUITTAL OF MRS. RAMSBOTHAM.**—The trial of Mrs. Ramsbotham for two distinct larcenies said to have been committed by her—two sleeves on the 15th of March, and four handkerchiefs on the 27th of March—from the shop of Mr. J. W. Moule, of Baker-street, took place at the Middlesex Sessions on Wednesday. Mr. Bodkin was counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Ballantine and Mr. Parry were for the prisoner. The court was crowded in every part, a large number of ladies being present. The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty," to both counts of the indictment. A number of witnesses were called, who stated that they saw Mrs. Ramsbotham take the articles in question. Mr. Ballantine, in addressing the jury on behalf of the prisoner, contended that a trap had been laid for her, and she had fallen into it. "She was about to go away when a basket of handkerchiefs was put forward to excite her morbid imagination, and tempt her to the commission of crime." No attempt was made to deny the facts of the case, but a number of witnesses to character were called on the part of the prisoner. The Judge then summed up the case, and the jury retired about half-past four to consider their verdict. After three hours' consideration they were unable to agree. A consultation therefore took place between Mr. Bodkin and the counsel for the prisoner, the result of which was that they agreed to suggest to the Court that the jury should be discharged without giving a verdict, which was accordingly done.

**DANGEROUS EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER.**—On Saturday last an explosion of gunpowder took place in the oil, colour, and Italian warehouse occupied by Mr. William Bennett, 25, James-street, Covent-garden, by which it is feared that three or four children, members of the same family, will perish. It appears that Mr. Bennett sent one of his sons, aged about twelve years, to the top of the house, to fill a quarter-pound canister with gunpowder. Having done so, he repaired to the third-floor back, in which the other children were playing. In order to amuse them, he began to sprinkle the powder upon the fire, when the whole contents of the canister became ignited, and exploded, blowing the windows out, forcing the ceiling down, and setting fire to the children's clothes. On the neighbours rushing in to render assistance, the four children were found to be so dreadfully injured, that it was deemed advisable to remove them to Charing-cross Hospital, which was accordingly done.

THERE will be a meeting of the choirs of St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, Canterbury, Cambridge, Oxford, Windsor, and the gentlemen of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, at Eton, on Tuesday next, for the purpose of performing several anthems of the great composers of our cathedral music. The meeting is for the benefit of the Choir Benevolent Fund.

**PRIZE ESSAY.**—Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's gold medal, for the best essay, by any student of the University of Edinburgh matriculated in 1853-54 or 1854-55, "On the Influence of the Mind over the Body in Causing and Curing Morbid and Anomalous Conditions," has just been adjudged by the Senatus Academicus. The successful competitor is John Glen, M.A., student of medicine; son, we believe, of the late Rev. Dr. Glen, for many years missionary in Persia.

**SOUTH WALES IRON WORKS.**—In consequence of the depressed state of the iron trade, and the high rate of wages which have for a length of time past been received by the workmen, the ironmasters of South Wales have determined to reduce the wages of their men to the extent of 10 per cent.

**HOLY RUSSIA.**—Private letters from St. Petersburg, received by mercantile houses, state confidently that the fanatical party has completely got the upper hand, and that Alexander II.'s throne would not be worth a week's purchase if he were to attempt to thwart the current of national feeling. The rich nobles, who in their hearts long for peace, and will be the greatest sufferers by the war, are compelled to swell the popular cry. They offer large contributions, in the hope of averting a sweeping *ad valorem* property-tax, amounting to confiscation.

**A PRECIOUS FREIGHT.**—On Thursday week there were in the Southampton Docks gold and silver to the amount of £600,000, which had arrived in the West India steamer *Tyne*, and the Alexandrian steamer *Eurine*. Nearly twenty carriages were required to convey it to London. The principal portion of the specie was silver. About £8000 worth of silver weighs a ton; each railway carriage conveys about four tons weight.

**EXPEDITION TO THE INTERIOR OF SOUTH AFRICA.**—(From a Correspondent.)—I noticed in your paper of the 7th a paragraph respecting my brother Frederick's travels in South Africa, and his present expedition, in company with Mr. Dalton, to the Great Lake in Ngami. Mr. Anderson (not Mr. Anderson), a friend of my brother, is an experienced traveller in that region, and is at present in London preparing to give the public some account of his travels and adventures in Africa, and which, I have no doubt, will be faithful representations of what he has seen and done. My father, whom you designate as "Assistant-Commissioner on the frontier of the Cape Colony," was Deputy-Commissioner-General there for some time; but latterly at Cape Town, and has now retired from the service. My brother has a further object in his present expedition—that of exploring the copper-ore region on the western coast. He is a young traveller for the experience he has had, being now twenty-six years of age.—W. G. GREEN, Chillingham Bams, Northumberland.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

THERE is every prospect of a good Exhibition of pictures at the Royal Academy. Rumour is busy in praise of many contributions, and we can confirm what is generally said by our own observation.

Sunday last and the two following days were dedicated by amateurs, as other first days in April have long been dedicated, to a round of visits to the studios of our principal artists. This visiting is no light work. Our artists no longer congregate in Berners-street and Newman-street: some are at Hampstead, some at Kensington, some at Bayswater, and some in the hidden and difficult recesses of St. John's-wood. To visit them all, and go through with proper politeness the requisite ceremony of compliment and sight-seeing, is simply impossible; but much may be done by dogged determination to see what is to be seen, and the result will always be found more than sufficient for the time dedicated, and the distances that have been accomplished.

We have no hesitation in saying ditto to rumour's assertion, that Mr. Roberts's single contribution will be one of the largest and most attractive pictures in the collection. It is in every respect a noble work of art, embracing a panorama-like view of ancient and modern Rome, rendered in a most masterly manner, and recalling the ages of Augustus and Leo most unmistakably to the spectator. This city of cities is represented by our English Canaletti under the warm effects of a setting sun: a red hue, almost of melancholy (and therefore not inappropriate), pervades the whole composition. The Tiber is seen winding its way as if mindful that the great city it once watered has seen not only its decline but its fall, and that a lazy course to the sea is becoming the dignity of its former importance. Mr. Roberts has very seldom shown a more poetic sense of the sublime in art than in this picture. While one stands before it it is impossible not to rush into poetry. Of Roberts's "Rome" it may be safely said that the execution will amply satisfy the expectation it must necessarily awaken.

Mr. Stanfield's large picture will gratify expectation in a similar degree. The subject is "The Fall of St. Sebastian" (we had nearly written Sebastopol), and the picture itself is painted as a companion to the "Gibraltar" and "Man-of-War Conveying the Dead Body of Nelson"—which no lover of true art is likely to forget. The "St. Sebastian" is a commission, it is said, from Sir Morton Peto.

Rumour is not wrong in asserting that Mr. Maclise will contribute a very fine picture to the same Exhibition. He has chosen his subject from Shakspeare—from "As You Like It"—the wrestling scene between *Orlando* and *Charles*. With great good judgment Mr. Maclise has avoided taking the actual encounter of strength. He has made it more of an intellectual fight; and has admirably contrasted the muscular *Charles* with the mental *Orlando*. Nor is *Charles* too much of a Broughton or Dutch Sam; he is more of a pocket Hercules. Very exquisite indeed is that statuesque group of *Rosalind* and *Celia*. What exquisite faces!—what happy realisations of the female character as rendered by Shakspeare! Mr. Maclise has told his story on an English lawn in front of a mediæval mansion, that is said to be an accurate copy of a stately residence near Maids tone, belonging to Mr. Betts. The picture, we believe, was painted for Mrs. Betts, the sister of Sir Morton Peto, and is one of a series of commissions from the same lady to our ablest artists. These railway monarchs have the good sense to commission good things. Why does not Mr. Brassey copy the excellent example of his partners?

To the same Exhibition Sir Edwin Landseer is to send only one picture. We have not heard its name, but it is safely described as very fine, with dogs and the usual Landseer addenda.

The newly-elected Royal Academician (Mr. E. M. Ward), with the customary coyness of a new member, has nothing to send. But Mr. Ward has been busy at the new Houses of Parliament; and, though the Exhibition will suffer from his absence, we must impute his not sending to a better reason than the custom of the Academy.

Mr. Egg, too long an absentee, will atone, and ably, for the absence of Mr. Ward. He has three pictures in all—and two are in one frame. His subjects are from Tom Moore, and from the life and death of the second Duke of Buckingham, of the Villiers family. The Moore is a prison scene, and represents a patriot rebel in the arms of his faithful wife. The figures are erect, and the expression on the woman's face is wonderfully fine. Her eyes beam with hope—admirably supported by a gleam of sunshine which passes across the composition, and speaks of happier scenes to come, as it reflects its light on the prison mattress and the prison fare. The twin picture is more ambitious. In the composition, to the left the Duke is seen:—

Gallant and gay in Cliefden's proud alcove,  
The bower of wanton Shrewsbury and love.

It is a supper-scene, and the toast of the evening is being drunk by the assembled guests, including King Charles II. himself. The moon looks in upon the scene of revelry. The Duke is in the centre, in white satin; the King is in dark blue. The whole picture is true to the times and to the life of the versatile Duke. Not less true to the death of the Duke is the second picture. We have here the worst inn's worst room; the scene, in short, as rendered immortal by Pope, in his poem "On the Use of Riches." What a contrast to the companion picture is this death-bed scene! This lord of useless thousands, this terror of wits, this envy of Whitehall—

Bold in the lists and graceful in the dance—

this man on whom all eyes naturally turned as soon as he entered a room, so easy was his bearing—is here nothing more than food for the worms. The contrast is solemn and suggestive.

The admirers of Mr. Frith—and he has a large and increasing circle—must be content with seeing him this year on a small scale, though as charming and true to nature as ever. One little bit—an illustration for a song by Moore (of course a tale of love)—is exquisitely beautiful.

In that great stronghold of our school—landscape painting—we are to have some new and clever candidates for fame; but Mr. Creswick, from what we have seen and hear, will more than maintain his superiority in that walk of art with which his name is inseparably connected. When we are told that a collector possesses "a Creswick" we know at once that he has a good picture, and one that is true to nature and English scenery.

The Associates send strongly. Hook and Pickersgill will be found to excel in figure-pieces. Our English Vandervelde (Mr. E. W. Cooke) has a winter piece—a Mill on Whittlesea Mere—that will more than sustain his well-earned reputation. Mr. Millais is in great force. His subject from common life—a Fireman Rescuing a Family from the Flames—treated with his fine feeling for the true pathos and sublime of human life. Here, then, is promise. We shall have, however, to regret the absence of Mr. Frost, whose delicate creations are not easily supplied elsewhere.

Favourite contributors without the pale of the Academy will be seen to advantage. Mr. Ansell sends a pair of gamekeepers—an English gamekeeper and a Scottish gamekeeper; the characteristics of both countries admirably depicted in the faces of the men, in the scenery around them, and the dead game about them. Mr. Solomon has a Boulogne sea-shore scene, in which sickness and health, low life and high life, are most strikingly and touchingly contrasted. Mr. Glasse contributes a Prairie picture. The first Monday in May, we may safely assert, is more than likely to supply a treat to the lovers of art.

In Literature we hear of nothing of greater moment than the forthcoming "Life of Washington," by Washington Irving. The work is printed, and ready for delivery. But who is the London publisher? In the present uncertain state of the law no one is willing to venture his money in purchasing what anybody may reprint. As the law stands, no publisher is fool enough to open an account with an American book.

It is not worth his trouble. The hardship of Mr. Irving's case may perhaps elicit a larger sympathy with the pockets of English authors than our American brethren have been in the habit of exhibiting. If this is so, we may have, before very long, a reciprocity of copyright, by which authors and readers will both gain.

Our contemporaries are giving circulation to a stupid paragraph respecting "a new Royal residence," which her Majesty, it is said, is about to purchase and inhabit. Denbies, near Dorking, is alleged to be the place, and Sir William Cubitt is the person whose house her Majesty has pleased to desire. Now it so happens that Denbies belongs to Mr. Thomas Cubitt, no relation whatever of Sir William; more than this, there is no truth whatever in the story.

The admirers of Mr. Martin's genius should make a point of visiting the three last efforts of his pencil, "The Last Judgment," "The Great Day of Wrath," and "The Plains of Heaven." They have never been properly seen in London, but are now on view and well hung at No. 52, Thread-needle-street.

## THE CRISIS OF THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

It is, perhaps, a singular coincidence that we shall receive the intelligence of the final determination of the Czar during the visit to England of the Emperor of the French. The certainty of our having to wage together a great European war may be announced, perhaps, at the very moment that our gracious Queen is investing the Emperor Napoleon with the insignia of the highest honour she has to bestow; or the news of peace might be proclaimed as Victoria and her Imperial ally pace the transept of Sydenham, surrounded by the arts and works of peace.

It is now certain that the instructions of Prince Gortschakoff and of M. Titoff cannot reach Vienna before the 15th, and may not arrive there till, perhaps, the 20th. The most probable date is, perhaps, the 17th or 18th; until which day public anxiety must postpone its impatience.

Whatever Conferences may be held previously to that date will have reference to matters of comparatively minor importance.

We are glad to be able to state that the professions of the Court of Vienna are most satisfactory to the Western Powers; that, if peace be not now attained, our ally is prepared to use his utmost efforts in war to obtain the object of our alliance.

The King of Prussia, whose Russian tendencies were but the other day pushing him strongly to ally himself with the Czar, has, as we predicted, found his heart fail him; and we believe we are correct in asserting that he has written a letter to the Emperor of Russia urging him to send Count Nesselrode in person to make peace if possible; and warning him that, if the attainment of peace should be prevented by unnecessary obstacles set up by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, then all Germany would, no doubt, side with Austria and the Western Powers; and that Prussia, deserted by her German friends, would find herself in an extremely difficult position.

It is thought by some that this step on the part of Prussia may have some influence at St. Petersburg; but we confess we think that, if the weighty reasons that Russia has for yielding to our terms fail to induce to that course, the selfish arguments of the Court of Berlin will hardly be likely to determine Russia to sacrifice what she considers her truest interests to those of her valued neighbour.

If the King of Prussia really desired that his nephew should accept our terms, he would join our alliance. This would argue genuine approval and genuine determination; but, so long as he holds aloof from either party, he is only in the position of a man who, from fear, shrinks from adopting any definite line of policy. We do not believe that he will ever join Russia; we consider that we have material guarantees for that. Whether, however, he will join us till his aid is worthless, and his power nil, is more than we can pretend to say.

Since the proclamations and speeches of the Emperor, and the circular note of Count Nesselrode, we have no indications of any change in the policy of the Russian Cabinet; and the question remains the same—Will Russia postpone her dignity, reduce her fleet, and abolish her aggressive power in the Black Sea, or will she brave the alternative of an European war? We shall know this next week.—*Morning Post*.

**A BUSINESS MAN.**—A commercial gentleman recently arrived at Niagara Falls just before midnight. He immediately bought a globe-lantern, crossed to Goat Island, examined the cataract, and, in thirty-seven minutes, had finished up the great American wonder, and was once more on his way to Albany.

For the second time, the clergy of the Convent of St. Sergius, near Moscow (which passes for one of the richest convents in Russia), have presented a sum of money to the Emperor for the purpose of carrying on the war, their gift on this occasion amounting to nearly a million francs.

ALL the electric telegraphs throughout the Pontifical States are now open to the public. A despatch of 25 words or under, transmitted to a distance not exceeding 40 miles, costs about 2f. 60c. (2s. 2d.).

A few days back Mr. John Haran, a workman at Paisley, was presented with a purse containing 50 sovereigns, a handsome gold watch and appendages, and a gold ring for his wife, as a token of public respect for having rescued upwards of twenty persons from drowning in the river Cart.

**BARBAROUS UNIFORMITY.**—St. Petersburg letters of the 31st ult. let us into some of the secrets of the Russian army. Strangers returning from the city of the Czars had more than once expressed their astonishment at beholding whole regiments, the uniformity of whose costume extended to their hair. The letter in question explains how this result is arrived at. "The Emperor has deigned to order—1st, that the soldiers who mount guard on weekdays shall not be required to dye either their hair or whiskers; and, secondly, on Sundays and feast-days they must mount guard with their hair and whiskers waxed and dressed."

**TOO MUCH FLANNEL AND BERLIN WOOL.**—Pray do put a termination to the energies of the Berlin wool interest, and try to stop the manufacture of mitts, cuffs, chest-protectors, comforters, socks, &c., the very sight of which puts one in a stew this hot weather. Who will send out ice and cool drinks, vegetables, and light summer clothing! Let all warm articles be put in store for the next occasion when they may be required. There is scarcely an officer out here who is not embarrassed with bales of things which have arrived since the fine weather set in, and which he cannot now get rid of at any sacrifice. The ladies of England, Ireland, and Scotland have been profuse in their contributions of winter clothing. Major Anderson, R.A., has received great quantities of valuable supplies from the ladies of Scotland, through Colonel Anderson, R.H.A., and he and Mr. McGillivray, the Ordnance Commissary, have been almost as busy distributing them as the shot and shell they send up to comfort the Russians. The commanding officers of regiments have received similar presents from England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales; from the ladies of Geneva, and from the Channel Islands. Every description of stationery—pens, ink, paper, and light literature—have been largely supplied; and the Egyptian-hall collection of books has been most grateful and acceptable to the poor patients in the hospitals.—*Letter from the Camp*.

**BOOKS FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.**—The heterogeneous character of the charitable consignments forwarded to the British army in the East has just now again been displayed, though not on so large a scale as at Scutari, in the packages of books sent out to the care of the chaplain at Balaklava. Almost invariably there is first to be noticed the absence of any inventory or description either inside or outside the boxes which arrive. There is nothing to be done but to probe them to the bottom, to separate the chaff from the wheat, to arrange the contents as far as it is practicable in a limited space, and to pursue endless trains of thoughts upon the sundry characteristics which accompany English benevolence no less than English courage. Never had the Scripture text, that it is more blessed to give than to receive, a more complete exemplification than in the provisions of literature for the soldiers in camp or hospital, and the blessedness of giving that which it costs nothing to part with, or which it is positive gain to get rid of, must sometimes, one should think, have been the incentive to the gift. Suppose a clergyman to be really in earnest and indefatigable about his work, who is wanted in a dozen places at once, but who must, *volens volens*, go through the colluvies of ephemeral or solid publications which have been showered upon him, both in order to get at what is valuable and to have space in his own dwelling. Suppose, then, such a selection as follows greeting his disappointed eyes:—"Zeluco," a religious novel of 1789; three odd volumes of "Don Quixote"; "an ancient and very dirty copy of 'Virgil';" a description of Mr. Coke's seat at Holkham; a "Guide to the Isle of Man"; a "Guide à Londres"—two copies in no doubt excellent French; the "Methodists' Magazine" for 1802; the 4th Annual Report of the London Homœopathic Hospital, one of Carlyle's Latter-day pamphlets, an agricultural magazine, closet helps and revival miscellanies; "Joyce's Practical Arithmetic," the "History of William; or, the Converted Romanist;" the "History of the Converted Murderer;" or the driest and dustiest ecclesiastical writings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Suppose this conglomeration to be interspersed with an occasional cake of soap, an occasional tobacco-pipe, an occasional box of lozenges, an occasional ball of string—solitary diamonds, which redeem the heap in some measure. Happily, there is another side to the picture. Extensive, as well as various, contributions have been received from Messrs. Constable; from the stock, if not by the sole gift, of Mr. J. H. Parker, of Oxford and West Strand; from Lady Blantyre; from Lady Rosamond Barrow; and from the good people of Bradford, Parwich, and Tittleshall; from the Rev. C. Girdlestone, and others.—*Letter from the Crimea*.





TOP LINE:  
270  
210

NEPTUNE.	CALCUTTA.	CHERRY.	DUKE OF WELLINGTON.	CHAS.	EDINBURGH.	COLONEL.	BLenheim.	POWERFUL, AT ANCHOR.
AT HOBART.	ROYAL GEORGE.	MAJESTY.	KINGSTON.	WILK.	ALBAT.	HORCE.	JAMES WATT.	BARLICK.
CHASER.	FRANKLIN.	YOUTH.	ROBSON.	BRIDGES.	CLYDE.			

DEPARTURE OF THE BALTIC FLEET FROM SPITHEAD.—(SEE PAGE 353.)



## THE SILENT MEMBER.—(No. XII.)

It has become a rather general belief that our recent disasters in the Crimea are attributable in a great degree to the aristocratic element which has been allowed to enter too largely into the composition of the heads of our Army, as well as into the principal offices of Government. Lord Palmerston, as a Premier belonging to the aristocracy, has been anxious to throw the blame from the shoulders of his "order;" and, in doing so, he rather unceremoniously attempted to cast the burden, with all the odium attaching to it, on to the unfortunate body of the Commissariat. The Premier argued that the department in question had been the weak point in the conduct of the war; and he assumed that, as the Commissariat is not made up of the materials objected to as aristocratic, it must be the cause of our Crimean failures. It might naturally be expected that the department thus attacked by the Prime Minister would remonstrate against the treatment it has received; but it will surprise many people to hear the grounds on which the Commissariat complains of the alleged injustice that has been done to it. Passing over lightly the charges of incapacity, the Commissariat dwells with much sensibility on that part of the accusation which ranks the members of the department among the "common fellows," who have no aristocratic or gentle blood in their veins. It would, perhaps, have been a hopeless task to lay claim to much credit for ability; but the Commissariat had better have let the charge pass altogether unnoticed than have exhibited a maudlin sensitiveness to the sneers of Lord Palmerston on the class to which the body is presumed to belong. Nobody cares to know anything at all about the quality of the blood running in the veins of the whole of the Commissariat; whose members, instead of boasting of their own blood, had better render an account of that which has been sacrificed by their incapacity and neglect.

It is hardly a time to boast of aristocratic connection, when society is ringing with tales of scandal in which a member of a very aristocratic family has played a most disreputable part. Since all the daily papers have openly named the Hon. Francis Villiers—a son of the Earl and Countess of Jersey—it is unnecessary for the Silent Member to observe a solitary silence, as to the party against whom "painful rumours"—as they are always called when one of the upper circles has disgraced himself—have been for some time current. Without wishing to add to the sufferings of this very aristocratic family, one may legitimately ask whether such evils as the one that has lately happened are not sometimes aggravated by that cold exclusiveness which shuts out sympathy, and causes many to exult over the pride that has met a fall? Many will remember the slavish sycophancy which some years ago expressed its deep condolence with the distress of this very family at the calamity that had fallen upon it by the alliance of one of its daughters to a person of the middle class. "Society" was shocked at the contamination; and all the parasites of aristocracy lamented the *mesalliance* which is understood to have brought happiness to the two parties immediately concerned, though the "honour of the family" is said to have never recovered the wound it then sustained. Let what has occurred be a warning to the nominally noble; that there are virtues out of their own class; and that, unless some of these virtues are from time to time imported into it, the honour of a family may either die away, or be exposed to those rude shocks, one of which has done more violence to the fame of the house of Jersey than the marriage of all its single members at once into the middle classes would have inflicted.

An attempt has been made to stop the gap at the Colonial-office by throwing into it a certain Ball, who, though not without ability, which he has from time to time displayed in the House of Commons, is wholly without experience in Colonial affairs. Mr. Ball goes to his new appointment, at all events, without prejudice, for it is impossible he can have formed a partial judgment upon that of which he knows nothing. The colonists at all events cannot complain of his views being one-sided, for he can have no views, as yet, of that which he has never seen. The news to be sent out to the expectant Colonies will, however, be more welcome than the last intelligence, which could only have told them that there was nobody at home at the Colonial-office; whereas now they may be assured that an apprentice has been taken into the business, who, when the master comes back from Vienna, will begin to learn his work.

The condition of our own Administration in nearly all its departments brings very naturally to one's mind the great American party of Know-nothings, which seems to be making rapid progress, while our Know-nothings have a tendency rather to retrograde than to advance. In America, however, the Know-nothings are only ignorant of every thing which impedes the welfare of their own country; while our Know-nothings seem to know everything, or at least to be able to talk about everything, except the duty they have to perform. Our Know-nothings should rather be called Know-nobodies; for, while inefficient themselves, they seem to know nobody who can help them, and they systematically ignore everybody but the nobodies who belong to their own privileged class.

Everybody is beginning to talk of the visit of the French Emperor, with his Empress—an incident that some two years ago the boldest prophet would not have ventured to predict. Popular feeling has changed wonderfully in this country towards the illustrious man who has used with admirable wisdom and good faith towards us the power which the friends of constitutional government would have desired to see attained in a different manner from that in which it came into the hands of Louis Napoleon. It is not, however, for us to question the will of the French nation, and we may, at all events, compliment our ally on having chosen for her ruler the most remarkable man of the present age, and the only Sovereign of France under whom a cordial alliance with England has ever been accomplished. In the choice of his Empress he gave a blow at that exclusiveness which often renders Royal marriages the source of unhappiness to Sovereigns themselves, and of misfortunes to the people they govern. Napoleon III. may be regarded as, in one sense, the embodiment of the principle of progress, for he is the representative of no ancient or noble family, and he owes his position on the throne of France less, after all, to his being the heir of the first Napoleon, than to his own invincible energy. His name, no doubt, gave him the opportunity; but, had he not possessed some of the genius which raised the first Napoleon to his high position, that opportunity would have been unavailing. Whatever sentiments may have been formerly entertained towards him, the fact of his being a guest of our Sovereign, and the ruler of a great nation in friendly alliance with ourselves, should ensure him a respectful and cordial, if not an enthusiastic, greeting. He has, at all events, shown his own generous confidence in us, by coming among us, notwithstanding all the rather hard things we have from time to time said about him; and he has set the example of putting in practice that oblivion of the past which we ought now to reciprocate.

**AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.**—Cornelius Vanderbilt, "the commercial king of America," who has always strenuously maintained that the American merchants could sustain ocean steamers at a profit without aid from the Government, is putting his theory into practice. On the 21st of April his steamship *North Star* sails for Havre, the pioneer of the new line of packets which he is establishing between New York and France. On the 3rd of next month he launches the *Ariel*, which is to follow the *North Star* in May; while in June the third ship of the line gets under way. These are all first-class steamers, and, with the enormous wealth and irrepressible energy of Mr. Vanderbilt, a great experiment will be made. This gives us now ten American steamers plying regularly between New York and Europe.

A proposition has been made to the French Government by M. Petros Demetriakos, a Greek gentleman residing in Paris, to raise a corps of from 500 to 1000 Spartans, his countrymen, to fight against the Russians. The proposition has been submitted to the Emperor, who decided that there was no occasion for following it out.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF DOWNSHIRE.

The death of this respected lady occurred, after a short illness, at Hillsborough, county Down. The event has cast a deep gloom over the neighbourhood in which she resided.

The Marchioness was born May 30, 1790, the eldest daughter and coheir of Other-Hickman, fifth Earl of Plymouth, by Sarah, his wife, daughter and coheir of Andrew, last Lord Archer. Her Ladyship married, October 25, 1811, Arthur-Blundell-Sandys-Trumbull, third Marquis of Downshire; and by him, who died April 12, 1846, had three sons, viz., Arthur, present Marquis of Downshire; Lord William Frederick Hill, killed by a fall from his horse, March 18, 1844; and Lord Arthur Edwin Hill, M.P.; and two daughters, Lady Charlotte-Augusta, wife of Sir George Chetwynd, Bart.; and Lady Mary-Penelope, wife of the Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood. The Marchioness was one of the coheresses of the barony of Windsor.

## MAJOR GEORGE DRUMMOND GRAEME, K.H., OF INCHBRAKIE, PERTH.

MAJOR GRAEME died on the 20th ult., at Tours, in France. He was second son of the late George Graeme, of Inchbrakie, Captain 72nd Highlanders, who was wounded at the Siege of Gibraltar, and grandson of Patrick Graeme, of Inchbrakie, Captain in the Dutch Service, who was served heir to Patrick, first of Inchbrakie, second son of William, first Earl of Montrose, slain at Flodden-field.

Major Graeme served with reputation in the 2nd battalion King's German Legion, and in the Hanoverian Guards, having been present with the former distinguished corps through a long series of battles and skirmishes; and having, at Waterloo, made himself conspicuous in the defence of La Haye Sainte, from the roof of which he kept in check (with a handful of rifles, and until he fell wounded) the repeated charges of the Emperor's Cuirassiers, the corpses of his friends in arms forming a breastwork around. The broken-down wall borne in the shield of the ancient family of Graeme is of significant notoriety: it was originally granted to an ancestor—in allusion to the prowess of the renowned progenitor who governed Scotland during the minority of his stepson Eugene II., repulsed the Roman legions, and, by overthrowing the mighty rampart of Antoninus, immortalised his name, so that to this day the ruins, still extant, retain the denomination of the Graeme's Dyke.

Major Graeme, whose death we record, married, in 1842, his cousin, Marianne Jane, daughter of James, Viscount Strathallan, and grand-daughter of the late Duke of Atholl, by whom he leaves issue.

## MISS LUNDIN, OF AUCHTERMAIRNIE, N.B.

THIS excellent lady died at her residence in Edinburgh, at the age of fifty-nine, last month. The family of which she was the representative is one of the oldest, and was, at one time, one of the most influential in Scotland. Its possessions extended over the greater part of the counties of Forfar and Fife, where estates and villages are still called by the name of Lundie. The family can be traced up to the time of Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland, the earliest period in Scottish family history that any documents are extant. The Lundins were, probably, as Chalmers believes, one of those great Anglo-Norman families that settled in the neighbourhood of the Forth and the Tay. In the reign of William the Lion, one of his sons married the heiress of Lundin, and took her name with her estates. From this period the Lundins of Lundin enjoyed, in uninterrupted succession, their possessions and influence for the long period of nearly five hundred years. Near the middle of last century the estates were inherited by a female, who married the Earl of Perth, but the estate of Auchtermairnie still continued in the possession of a younger branch of the original stock, and we hope it long may. Miss Lundin succeeded, in 1832, her brother, Captain Lundin, who died unmarried. She is succeeded by her sister, who is married, and has a large family. The arms of Lundin of Lundin were the Royal arms of Scotland, which they were permitted to wear, as being descended from Royalty. The arms of Auchtermairnie were those of the family before their connection with the Sovereign, and are still worn by the present generation. The motto "Lam genus," &c., shows that birth and power were their most cherished inheritance. The estate of Lundin in Fifeshire is at present owned by a large insurance company. Auchtermairnie remains in the family.

**WILLS AND PERSONALTY.**—The will of Lieut-General the Right Hon. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces at Bombay, has been proved in London: personality, £15,000, within the province of Canterbury. The Rev. Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart., F.S.A., M.A., £45,000. The Rev. Jonathan Dawson, M.A., of Rollesby-hall, £40,000. The Rev. Joshua Rowley, £35,000. The Rev. James Haldane Stewart, M.A., £6000. Captain John Spencer Manning, 1st Dragon Guards, of Portland Castle, £12,000. George Taylor, M.D., of Lewes, £12,000.

It appears from a recent Parliamentary return that there are in the Army 5553 full-pay commissions, the total regulation value of which is £8,068,535.

**A CHARGER FOR THE EMPRESS.**—The Emperor of the French has offered 1000 guineas, open to Great Britain and Ireland, for a perfectly broke charger for the Empress. He must be thorough-bred, quiet with troops, and stand fire.

**COLLISION IN THE IRISH SEA.**—The screw-steamer *North Carolina*, from Philadelphia to Liverpool, was run into and sunk off Barney, on Sunday morning, by the *Robert*, from Liverpool to New Orleans. The *Robert* put back with the captain and crew on board, and the remainder of the *Carolina's* passengers and crew were saved by another ship.

**A PROLIFIC EWE.**—A ewe, the property of Mr. Arnall, of Thrusington, Leicestershire, has had the immense number of twenty-two lambs in six years, and is still in a very healthy condition. She has had three lambs at a time for three times, four ditto twice, and once five.

**BONA FIDE TRAVELLERS.**—At the Ilford Petty Sessions on Saturday last the bench adjudicated in the case of the Lion and Key public-house at Leyton, the landlord of which was summoned for a breach of the Beer Act by supplying a glass of rum and water (on the Sunday) to a person who had walked six miles into the country, and represented himself as a "traveller." The chairman said that, having failed in finding anything that clearly defined the meaning of the word "traveller," they had been unable to lay down a law as to what a bona fide traveller may be considered to be. The case was one of great importance, and it had been considerably discussed among them; but they were not unanimous upon the subject, and therefore, the act being a penal one, they deemed it the safest course to give the landlord the benefit, and dismiss the case; at the same time he was bound to say that this was no rule for any other case of a similar kind that might come before them, as each must stand upon its own merits; and they could not see why a man walking out for a few miles for his own pleasure could not regulate his time so as not to require refreshment on the road.

**THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND CUBA.**—The *Washington Union*, which is generally understood to be the organ of the American Cabinet, has published a semi-official declaration as to the intentions of the Cabinet with regard to Cuba. According to the *Union*:—"The purchase of Cuba presents the only peaceful remedy which would certainly place the relations of the two countries on the sure basis of enduring friendship. This is the measure proposed by the report of the Ostend Conference, and approved by the Administration. But we have shown that, for the present at least, this measure is regarded as impracticable. Other remedies have been suggested which address themselves to the legislative department of the Government. The repeal of our neutrality laws was passed in Congress near its close; but there were obvious reasons why so grave a proposition could not then be satisfactorily considered and acted upon. That the repeal of our neutrality laws would soon be followed by a successful revolution in Cuba can admit of little doubt. That such a revolution would be effectuated without ultimately involving the United States in a war with Spain, and probably with England and France, can hardly be assumed by any one. Whilst we have so fair a prospect of being compelled to resort to coercive measures for the redress of wrongs and insults already committed and persistently unatoned for by Spain, we are not disposed to anticipate a resort by Congress to an indirect mode of bringing about a state of war. . . . There is still another proposition which looks beyond the mere settlement and satisfaction of injuries and wrongs already inflicted—the seizure of the island of Cuba after a refusal by Spain to sell, upon the principal of national self-preservation. A resort to it presupposes two precedent conditions; first, that a full and liberal price for Cuba has been refused by Spain; secondly, that the annexation of the island is essential to the integrity and permanence of our Union. These two conditions established, the principle of national self-preservation becomes as clearly tenable as is the same doctrine amongst individuals."

## DESPATCH FROM LORD RAGLAN.

War Department, April 12, 1855.

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch and its enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Lordship by Field Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.:—

Before Sebastopol, March 27.

My Lord,—Adverting to my despatch of the 24th instant, I do myself the honour to state that the following officers have been brought to my notice as having distinguished themselves on the night of the 22nd and morning of the 23rd, in addition to those whose names I have already submitted to your Lordship:—Major the Hon. James Lyon Browne, of the 21st Regiment, brother of the Hon. Captain Browne, of the Royal Fusiliers, who, it has already been my painful duty to report, fell upon this occasion; Captain Butler, of the 20th; and Captain Rickman, of the 77th.

I am happy to say that Captain Montagu, of the Royal Engineers, who was taken prisoner, was not wounded; and that Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, of the 34th Regiment, who also fell into the enemy's hands, is not severely wounded, though he received some injury both in his head and hand.

Major-General Eyre, the general officer of the trenches, highly eulogises the dispositions of Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, and laments the loss of his services.

The Major-General also speaks in the warmest terms of the conduct of Lieut.-Colonel Tylden, Royal Engineers, who received a contusion, which, however, I am glad to be able to assure your Lordship does not incapacitate him from continuing those exertions and displaying those qualities which render him so valuable an officer.

There was a suspension of hostilities for about three hours on Saturday, for the purpose of burying those who had fallen in the late encounters; and it was evident from the number of the bodies of the enemy, and of the French, to whom the last sad offices had to be paid, that the loss sustained both by the French and the Russians had been very severe, particularly that of the latter. Some French, too, were found lying close to the Mamelon—a proof that their gallant spirit had carried them up to the enemy's intrenchments.

Nothing of importance has since occurred. The siege operations continue to progress; and during the last two nights the interruption from the fire of the enemy has been inconsiderable.

The enemy are very assiduous in the improvement of their defences, and in the establishment of a trench in the front of the Mamelon, towards which our ally is advancing by serpentine sap.

The weather continues very fine, and the appearance and health of the troops are manifestly improving.

Dr. Gavin, of the sanitary commission, and Mr. Rawlinson, civil engineer, have arrived, and are earnestly applying themselves to the discharge of the duties they have undertaken to perform; and I will take care that they receive every assistance it may be in my power to afford them.

I enclose the return of casualties to the 25th inst.

The *Himalaya* has arrived, and has been disembarking her horses yesterday and this day in Kasatch Bay.

Since writing the above, I have received the official report that Captain A. E. Hill, of the 89th Regiment, was severely wounded and taken prisoner last night whilst posting his sentries in front of the advanced trench on our extreme left.

I have, &c.,

The Lord Panmure, &c.

RAGLAN.

Nominal Return of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates Wounded from the 23rd to 25th March, 1855, inclusive.

Royal Artillery: Gunners and Drivers Samuel Bowers and Ralph Murray, slightly. 4th Foot: Private Charles Aitkin, slightly. 4th Foot: Private Richard Griffiths, severely. J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

**DEPARTURE OF THE GUARDS FOR THE CRIMEA.**—On Thursday morning, at half-past seven o'clock, the detachments of the household infantry, under orders to join their brothers in arms at the seat of war, were mustered and paraded at the different barracks. The draughts consisted of five officers and 420 Grenadier Guards for the third battalion; five officers and 307 Coldstreams for the first battalion; five officers and 399 Scots Fusiliers for the first battalion. The men, their arms, and accoutrements, having been minutely inspected, they were addressed in most enthusiastic and energetic terms on the nature of the service in which they were about to embark. Columns of section having been formed, and the words "Quick march!" given, the men started with buoyant step, the bands playing several favourite airs as they went along. The crowds in the streets greeted them with enthusiasm, and on their arrival at the terminus of the South-Western Railway a prolonged cheer was given by those outside.

**EMBARKATION OF THE ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.**—The portion of the Royal Horse Artillery, embarked at Southampton on Wednesday, consisted of 140 horses, 13 officers, and 306 men, besides six 24-pounders (brass), with the usual ammunition waggons, rocket and hospital carriages, and about seven waggon-loads of ammunition, weighing about thirty tons. A great portion of the horses appear to be recently added to the corps. Many of them are of the Belgian breed, somewhat less in height than artillery horses generally, yet possessing in a remarkable degree great substance, bone, and muscular power, and, therefore, admirably adapted for the purposes for which they are intended. The method by which they were embarked deserves especial notice. The *Argo* lay in the inner dock, into which she floated at high water. The water in the outer or tidal dock being considerably lower in the morning, at ebb, Mr. Hedger, superintendent of the dock company, allowed that from the former basin to flow out, thus bringing the deck of the *Argo* on a level with the platform. A strong gangway, securely nailed off at the sides, was then laid down, across which the horses walked with the greatest ease, and without evincing the slightest trepidation. Those intended for the main deck were at once lowered without any difficulty whatever, and the remainder were securely housed between the decks, the shipping of the whole number occupying an incredibly brief space of time. The superintending officers expressed their great satisfaction at this arrangement, and declared they had never before witnessed a similar embarkation attended with less trouble or inconvenience.

**FIGHTING A RUSSIAN GUN.**—This morning a heavy gun on the left embankment of the Mamelon was opened on No. 3 battery, in the right attack. The electric telegraph has now been completed between Lord Raglan's headquarters and all the trenches, and by this a message was sent informing his Lordship of the opening of the gun, and asking advice. The reply was "fight it," and preparations were made accordingly. A long 68-pounder gun, from the *Terrible*, was found to bear upon the precise spot, and this, therefore, was the gun selected to fight the Russian one. The practice made with it was perfect—never was better fighting seen since the siege commenced. The very first shot tore away one side of the Russian embankment, and laid the enemy's gun completely open. The next struck the gun full in the muzzle, shattering and dismounting it within five minutes after the order had been given to fight the enemy's gun. Lord Raglan was informed by the telegraph that it had been fought, and was then dismounted and broken. Orders were then sent back for the same 68-pounder to fire every half-hour in the same spot for the rest of the day. Before the day was half over the greater part of the earthwork at each side of the embankment was quite destroyed, and what seemed most strange, after their gun was dismounted, not a single Russian battery fired a shot in reply to ours. This unusual circumstance no one could account for.—*Letter from the Camp, March 25.*

**COMMISSION ON THE TRANSPORT OF STORES.**—The late Minister of War issued a commission to Captain Craigie, R.N., Colonel Tulloch, and Mr. A. Stewart, to inquire into the irregularities in the transport of stores to the East. They have investigated the statement "that the *Robert* *Laue* transport conveyed a quantity of medical stores destined for Scutari, over which were placed cylinders of powder and other things destined for Balaclava;" and they report that this statement is entirely unfounded. It was shown by a drawing of the part of the ship in which the cylinders were that no medical stores could have been placed beneath them. The Commissioners have also obtained ample proof that, in the case of the *Prince*, the shot, shell, and gunpowder were not placed above the medical stores, the fact being that the shot and shell were placed on board before the medical stores. These stores might have been landed "without any difficulty during the thirty hours the *Prince* lay at Constantinople;" but the Captain, anxious to get on with the troops, did not examine the cargo-book, and did not know where the medical stores were placed. The Commissioners add to their report several useful suggestions.

**A FIGHT AND A FIRE.**—Two little "affairs," calculated to break the monotony of Balaclava existence, occurred on Monday (26th ult.) *Imprimis*, a fight broke out among the Croats. These gentry were all armed when they landed, and it was judged inexpedient to deprive them of their stomachful of long pistols and yataghans. It was known for some time past that ill-blood existed between various little sections of these wild mountaineers; Montenegrins, Albanians, Croats, Arnauts, Greeks, even Afghans and Koords—all had their quarrels. Some of the men accused the head men of cheating them. Last night a squabble took place between two parties of the Croats. They drew their pistols and daggers, a regular fight took place. Thirty or forty shots were fired, and men fell wounded, two of whom have since died. Colonel Harding, the commandant, with a party of men, proceeded to the spot and quelled the riot, and disarmed all the Croats on the spot. It is a pity it was not done before. *Secundo*, a fire broke out in the harbour on board a vessel (No. 113). I believe, laden with combustible stores. The alarm-bell was rung, the *Land* sent round her boats, and after an immense deal of excitement the fire was extinguished. An inquiry has taken place more than the drunkenness of some of her crew. There are, of course, rumours of incendiary spies and malignant Greeks, with matches, oil, and fuses, but they are not true.—*Letter from Balaclava.*

**LORD DUNDONALD'S SECRET PLANS.**—Lord Dundonald writes that he has not communicated his plans to the French Emperor, because he is not about to proceed, as asserted, to the East, and consequently could not personally avail himself of them. Feeling the greatest doubt whether they would be triumphantly carried into effect by any less expanded mind or subordinate authority, he hesitated to risk an unfavourable result.

The prospect of a railway from Belgrade to Constantinople has been revived, it is said, by the French Government, who has entrusted M. de Caslan to make the preliminary surveys.



## MUSIC.

The opening of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, which was to have taken place on Tuesday last, was postponed to Thursday. The opera selected on this occasion was Rossini's "Comte Ory," a piece which was performed several times with considerable success in the course of last season. It owed this success to the beauty of the music and the brilliancy of Mademoiselle Bosio's singing, for the opera, as a drama, is beneath contempt. An additional interest was given to its performance by the accession of Gardoni, who has not appeared on our opera stage since the closing of Her Majesty's Theatre. Next Thursday the Queen is to visit the Opera in state, accompanied by her illustrious guests, the Emperor and Empress of the French; on which occasion "Fidelio" is to be performed, and the celebrated Jenny Ney will make her first appearance in England.

The opening of DRURY LANE, too, with an operatic company, which was to have taken place on Monday last, has been postponed to Friday. Signor and Madame Gassier, announced to appear in the "Sonambula," are singers of considerable reputation on the Continent. Next week we shall be able to describe their debut and its success.

THERE was another "Monster Concert" at Exeter-hall on Wednesday evening, given by Mr. Case—a gentleman principally known as a performer on the concertina. Its only remarkable feature was its bulk. "There were," says a daily contemporary, "twenty male and female vocal performers; nineteen solo instrumentalists, six of whom were pianoforte players; a pretty numerous orchestra, led by Mr. Viotti Collins; and no less than seven conductors. The number of the pieces in the programme was forty-two—many of which were instrumental solos of great length." The list of performers included almost every eminent name in London; but the programme consisted almost entirely of common and familiar things, which, though they appear hackneyed to the blasé concert-goer, are nevertheless sufficient to please a popular audience not in the habit of frequenting such entertainments.

HARMONIC UNION, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—At the next concert, which takes place on Wednesday, Mendelssohn's music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and the "Walpurgis Night" will be performed. Signor Piatti is engaged for Molique's Violoncello Concerto—a work which created a great sensation when first performed by the Philharmonic Society.

THE Queen of Spain has been pleased to confer the honour of Chevalier of the Order of Charles III. on Mr. W. J. Smith, of her Majesty's Office of Works, Whitehall.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—The Easter festivities at this popular resort were liberally patronised on Monday, and the musical and other novelties which had been advertised appeared to give great satisfaction.

"SPARKS AND SPECS OF SAM SLICK" AT THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—On Saturday evening we were favoured with a private view of this Diorama, which is both novel in character and excellent in effect. After some delay, rendered necessary by the important preparations for so extensive an experiment, Mr. Pepper appeared, and explained the difficulties under which they laboured, and stated that it was the first attempt at a rehearsal of the entertainment. The working, however, of the Diorama proved better than had been expected. The lecturer, who was not named, but who was either, by general report, Mr. Barnard or Mr. Hall, stated that the Egyptian-hall Diorama of some years since was the origin of those that are now so frequently exhibited. The present is certainly painted in a highly-pleasing style, well illustrative of the lecture, besides presenting a series of the great cities of the United States. Commencing at Liverpool, with the steamer lying off St. George's Docks, we are taken to witness the burning of the *Ocean Monarch*, the floating of the *Great Britain* in Dundrum-bay, a storm in the Atlantic and stranding icebergs, and at length to Boston. Here the main interest of the diorama really begins. To enable the *Britannia* steam-ship to sail for England, a channel is cut, eight miles in length, through the ice; the river steamer is brought into play, in order to land the passengers at Charleston, and enable them to arrive at Boston. Jenny Lind's hotel at New York was an object of interest, with the furniture, which was long preserved, until finally sold by auction—the auctioneer describing her bed as the "nightly receptacle of her vocalised bones." The Broadway also presents its points of attraction. Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington succeed. The lecture was, in parts, highly humorous in its details and reflections. Some interesting experiments on glass followed the exhibition of the diorama, and the company parted highly delighted with the evening's entertainment.

A CRIMEA LOTTERY.—On Thursday week last a raffle for the benefit of the widows and orphans of officers who have fallen in the Crimea took place in the large Assembly-room of Carmarthen. The originator of the scheme, and the artist from whose brush the twenty-four beautiful paintings and sketches emanated, was Mrs. Jones, of Pantglas, wife of the county representative—a lady whose devotion to and furtherance of every kind and charitable work is too well known to require eulogy. Mrs. Jones was present, and presided over the drawing of the raffle. The attendance in the hall was numerous and fashionable. The tickets, 200 in number, were placed in a box similar to that in which the names of subscribers were deposited, and Mrs. Jones's youthful daughter drew the different tickets. Among the prize-holders were Lord Dynevor, the Bishop of St. David's, Lady Hamilton, Mrs. Edwards, &c. It is indeed pleasing to reflect that by the industry and philanthropy of one lady no less than £50 will be realised on behalf of a class of sufferers more to be pitied than any others left destitute by the war.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. G. D. THOMPSON.—On Wednesday evening a party of gentlemen, including several eminent members of the clerical and medical professions, with a strong contribution from the circles of art and literature, met at Radley's Hotel, for the twofold purpose of enjoying an excellent dinner, and presenting a testimonial to Mr. G. Douglas Thompson. This gentleman, we should state, is well known for his success in dealing with all defects of the voice, whether contracted by habit, caused by nervous affection, or arising from malformation of the teeth or palate. He is a skilful master of what has received the name of an art—phonoscopy. This art Mr. Thompson has for many years practised in London, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, with uniform and decided success. Possessing the accomplishments of a scholar and a poet, Mr. Thompson blends with his mode of treatment exercises that improve the mind, while he trains and strengthens the organs of voice; and those who have sought him as pupils, in very many cases, remain to him as friends. In their feeling of the value of his services arose the gathering of Wednesday evening. Mr. Samuel Lover, the popular author and artist, presided, and, in the address with which he prefaced the toast of the evening, gracefully touched on the qualities above alluded to, introducing in his happiest vein of humour anecdotes and illustrations that by turns sparkled with wit affected by pathos. The testimonial presented to Mr. Thompson was a handsome silver inkstand and a rare quarto edition of "Shakespeare." With the first Mr. Lover expressed a hope Mr. Thompson would resume the pen as a lyricist; and in presenting the works of our great dramatist he reminded Mr. Thompson that his art had indeed Royal countenance, since the Prince of Denmark himself gave the "poor players" a masterly lesson in elocution. Mr. Lover read numerous extracts from the written testimonies Mr. Thompson has received from men high in rank and reputation in the Church; from medical men as eminent as Dr. Edward Meryon, and the late lamented Dr. Golding Bird; and from artists, who, as in the case of Mr. Gustavus Brooke, the tragedian, owe to Mr. Thompson's skill the restoration of a lost voice. Mr. Thompson acknowledged the gifts in a modest and feeling manner, and delighted the party by reading a scene from "The Merchant of Venice" in a style that elicited the warmest applause. The company did not separate till a late hour: a more pleasant evening has seldom been spent.

ANOTHER IMPRISONMENT IN TUSCANY FOR READING THE BIBLE.—The case of the Madiai has just been repeated by the Tuscan Government, in sentencing an individual to twelve months' imprisonment for the crime of possessing and perusing an Italian copy of the Scriptures. The name of the person is Domenico Cecchetti, a workman in a tobacco manufactory, and much esteemed by his employers. As he is a widower, with four boys, of whom the eldest is sixteen and the youngest six, there has devolved on him not only the task of maintaining his family, but of discharging all those domestic duties which are a mother's peculiar province. And these duties he has discharged so well that his four boys are patterns of good conduct, and the whole neighbourhood is wont to speak of Cecchetti's children as the model of what children ought to be. A young man, a neighbour (apprentice of a vintner), was struck by the good conduct of the young Cecchetti, and by the excellent and kind bearing of the father; and, in the course of familiar intercourse, learned that the father was in the habit of reading with his children and his friends the Bible; and in casual chat with his own master he repeated the circumstance to him. A few days afterwards the vintner went to confession at San Lorenzo, and there mentioned to the confessor that his apprentice had been talking to him about Diodati's Bible, which he thought not so bad as it had been represented. The priest immediately interrupted the confession, and refused him absolution. Next day he met Buratti, the first Curate of San Lorenzo. "Why, what is the matter with you," said Curate Buratti, "you seem so dull?" "Ah, curate, no wonder: yesterday I was refused absolution." "Refused absolution!" rejoined the curate, "impossible! refuse absolution to so good a Catholic as you! There must be some mistake. Come to my house and confess to me; and I hope it will prove nothing." The vintner made his confession to Curate Buratti, and received absolution; and Curate Buratti lost no time in denouncing Domenico Cecchetti to the Tuscan police as guilty of the crime of Protestant propaganda, and requiring them to watch over his proceedings, and, if possible, to seize him in the act. Accordingly, some three months ago, four gendarmes suddenly entered Cecchetti's house, about nine o'clock in the evening. They seized and carried off in triumph one copy of Diodati's Bible and two copies of the New Testament. Cecchetti heard nothing more of the matter for nearly ten weeks. On the morning of Wednesday, the 14th ult., he received an order to appear before the delegate of Santa Maria Nevella in the afternoon of the same day. The result of the examination was his being sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, for no other crime than reading an Italian Bible!

## CHESS.

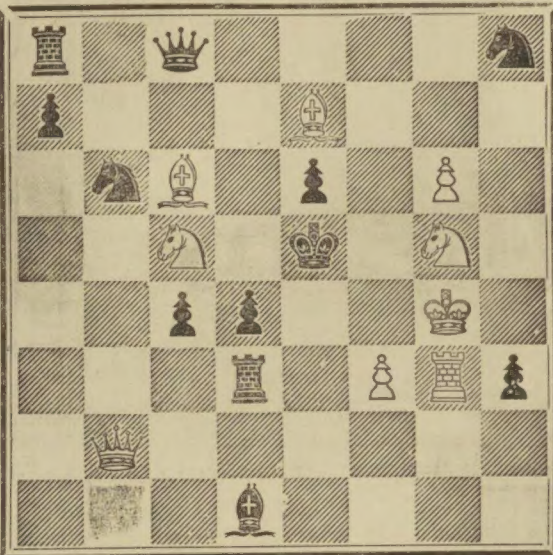
## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. E. B. J. E. SMITH, Dorset; DEREVON, M. Aberdeenshire; R. T. V., OLD STAGER.—The Solutions of Mr. Bolton's, Elchard's, and the Indian Problem, you have sent, are the true ones.  
T. O.—The adversary has the option of inflicting whichever of the penalties he pleases.  
2. The "Chess Player's Handbook," published by Bohn, of Covent-garden, price 6s., in English; or the German Handbook, price 12s.  
C. Mc A.—Your Solution of Mutassin Billah's Problem appears to be correct.  
OSSELY.—The Solutions at page 155 are misnumbered, that is all. They are the Solutions of Nos. 572 and 573, not of 571 and 572. The first move in the Solution of 577 is obviously Q R to Q 4th, not Q to Q 4th.  
CHIRURG. RUPES.—It admits of two Solutions.  
A. H.—Much below our standard.  
MILOR.—You have omitted the White King altogether.  
J. KENTISH, J. R., of Melrose.—Neat, but too easy for our columns.  
SIE G. S.—A private communication shall be forwarded.  
BERNARD.—You can obtain a list of the Committee, of subscriptions, and all necessary information connected with the forthcoming Meeting at Leamington, by applying to the Rev. W. Temple, of Leamington.  
R. F. S., Dublin.—1. When a player has won two or three matches by a large majority of games, he may fairly demand to give his opponent the Pawn and move. 2. Messrs. Kent, 52, Paternoster-row, London.  
R. J. E.—Thanks. It is very pretty, and shall have a niche.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 580, by E. F., Norwood; E. Lambert, M. Aberdeenshire; R. R., Tower Villa; Cato, Bumble, Argus, S. P. Q. R., Pseudragon, J. E. B., H. L., Custom House; J. E. Smith, R. B., C. A. M., Milor, Glasgow; Phideas, R. A., Belmont; J. C. B.; T. J. of Handworth; Pyramidus, G. Mc A., are correct.  
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 581, by DEREVON, O. P., E. H., Norwich, Philz, C. F. L., F. T. Derby; G. Mc A., F. R. of Norwich; Medicus, Oxon, D. D., F. R. S., Publilus, Argive, J. E. B., J. A. M., Fakenham, Peter Simple, B. Y., Boxer, O. P. Q., E. F., Norwood, J. Stonehouse, Mrs. Philoody, N. B., Carl, Omaha, are correct.  
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by F. P., T. W. Z., W. S. B., Ramsgate; Philz, Omar, G. Mc A., J. Stonehouse, Arab, "Know-nothing," Ben Bowling, H. M. S., V., are correct. All others are wrong.  
\* \* \* Several Notices to Correspondents are unavoidably postponed.

## PROBLEM NO. 582.

By S. A.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

## CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

DEATH OF MR. G. PERIGAL, LATE HON. SECRETARY TO THE LONDON CHESS CLUB.—Of that formidable phalanx of players which a few years back was the pride and boast of the old civic Chess-club—conspicuous in the ranks of which stood Lewis McDonnell, Cochrane, Mercier, Brand, Fraser, Popert, Horwitz, Slous, Walker, Pulling, Perigal, Watts, Jones, &c.—the numbers are rapidly diminishing. Death has done his melancholy work, and those whom he has spared, have, for the most part, retired from active service, so that in the arena of their glory their places know them no longer. The gentleman whose decease we have to-day the pain of recording was for several years the Hon. Secretary of this Club—an office he appears to have been eminently-qualified to fill, and his resignation of which, through ill-health, we believe was very generally deplored. He was an excellent player—well studied, and well practised: not, perhaps, entitled to rank in the highest class of all—for his game was elegant and finished, rather than profound or comprehensive—but certainly he stood only one grade below that; and he has left scores of games which no amateur capable of appreciating the refinements of Chess skill will willingly let die. The two games which follow exhibit his powers both in attack and defence advantageously; and we hope next week to give some further openings.

WHITE (Mr. G. Perigal).	BLACK (Mr. Pulling).	WHITE (Mr. G. Perigal).	BLACK (Mr. Pulling).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	26. B to K 3rd	Q to her B 5th (ch)
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	27. K to his Kt sq	K to his 4th (y)
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	28. P to K B 4th (ch)	K to his B 4th
4. Q Kt to Q B 3rd (a)	P to Q 3rd	29. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	K to his 5th
5. P to K R 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	30. Q takes B	K takes B
6. P to Q 3rd	P to K R 3rd	31. R to K sq (ch)	K to Q 5th
7. Q Kt to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd	32. Q to K Kt 5th	K R to Q 3rd
8. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	33. P to K B 5th	K takes Q 3rd
9. P to Q B 3rd	P to K Kt 5th	34. P to K B 6th (dis. ch)	K to Q B 3rd
10. P takes P	K Kt takes P at his 5th	35. R to Q B sq	Q takes R (ch)
11. P to Q 4th	K P takes P	36. Q takes Q (ch)	K to Q 2nd
12. Q B P takes P	Q Kt takes P (b)	37. Q to K Kt 5th	Q R to Q sq
13. Kt takes Kt	Q to K 4th	38. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K to Q B 3rd
14. Q to K B 3rd (c)	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	39. P to K Kt 4th	K R to Q 8th (ch)
15. K to K B sq	Q takes Kt	40. K to B 2nd	Q R to Q 7th (ch)
16. Q takes K B P (ch)	K to Q sq	41. K to his Kt 3rd	K R to K Kt 8th (ch)
17. K B to K 2nd	P to Q 4th (d)	42. K to R 4th	K R to R 8th (ch)
18. K R takes K R P (e)	R takes R	43. K to Kt 5th	Q R to Q 4th
19. K B takes Kt	R to K B 3rd	44. P to K B 7th	K R to his sq
20. Q to K Kt 8th (ch)	K B to his sq	45. Q takes Q R (ch)	K takes Q
21. Kt to K B 5th	Q B takes Kt	46. K to B 6th	R to K R 8th (ch)
22. Q B to K Kt 5th (f)	B takes K B	47. P to Kt 5th	P to Q B 4th
23. Q takes K B (ch)	K to Q 2nd	48. K to his 7th	
24. Q to Kt 7th (ch)	K to his 3rd	49. P to K Kt 6th	
25. K P takes Q P (ch)	K to B 4th		

And White won the game.

(a) This is a good sound opening, and should be more frequently played than it is.  
(b) Bold, but ingeniously conceived.  
(c) It would have been vain to attempt to preserve the Kt.  
(d) Insidious; having in view a dangerous attack upon the adverse Queen by playing K B to B sq.  
(e) This effectively frustrates all Black's plans; for if he now play the Rook to B sq, White gives check with his Queen's Bishop, and wins easily.  
(f) These moves are very clever, and render the position highly critical and interesting.  
(g) To avoid the evil consequences of the White Queen's threatened check at her K Kt 5th. We have some misgivings, however, as to this being Black's best resource.

## BETWEEN MR. G. PERIGAL AND MR. SPRECKLEY.

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	24. Kt takes P	Kt to K 2nd
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	25. R takes R	B takes R
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	26. K to B sq	P to K R 3rd
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	27. Kt to K 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th	28. P to K Kt 4th	P to Q B 4th
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	29. R to K sq	K to Q 2nd
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	30. K to K 2nd	Kt to Q 4th
8. Q to Q Kt 3rd (a)	Q to K 2nd	31. P to Q R 4th	K to Q B 3rd
9. P to K 5th	P takes K P	32. K to Q 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
10. R to K sq	B to Q Kt 3rd	33. P takes P (ch)	K takes P
11. B to Q R 3rd	Q to K B 3rd	34. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q B 3rd
12. Kt takes K P	Kt takes Kt	35. Kt to K B 7th	B to Kt 2nd
13. B takes P (ch)	K to Q sq	36. Kt to K 5th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
14. Q to Q 5th (ch)	B to Q 2nd	37. Kt takes P	P to Q R 4th
15. R takes Kt	P to Q B 3rd	38. P to K B 4th	P to Q 5th
16. R to K 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd	39. K to B 2nd	Kt to Kt 5th (ch)
17. Q to Q 6th (ch)	Q takes Q	40. K to Kt sq	B to Q 5th
18. B takes Q (ch)	K takes B	41. P to K R 4th	P to Q R 6th
19. R takes K R (b)	B to K 3rd	42. R to K 2nd	K to B 5th
20. B takes B	K takes B	43. Kt to K 5th	K to Kt 6th
21. Kt to Q 2nd	P takes P	44. P to K Kt 5th	P to Q R 7th (ch)
22. Kt to K 4th	B to Q 5th	45. R takes P	Kt takes R
23. R to Q B sq	P to K Kt 3rd	46. P takes P	

And Black gave checkmate in two moves more (c).

(a) This mode of pursuing the attack of the Evans' Gambit has been very fully and ably exemplified in a series of articles by Mr. Waller, of Dublin. (See "Chess Player's Companion," p. 219.)  
(b) Up to this point, the play is on each side nearly move for move the same as that laid down by Mr. Waller in his analysis.  
(c) The termination of the game is a beautiful and instructive lesson, and will well repay the student for any attention he may bestow upon it. On Mr. Perigal's side the play could hardly be improved.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 918.—By J. STONEHOUSE, of Sunderland.  
White: K at Q B 7th, R at K 8th, B at K Kt 5th, Kts at Q R 5th and Q sq, P at Q 6th.  
Black: K at Q 4th; Ps at K Kt 2nd, Q 2nd, 5th, and 6th, Q B 5th, Q Kt 6th and 7th, and Q R 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 919.—By A. B. SPIRWOOD, Esq., Cambridge.  
White: K at K Kt 5th, R at Q 7th; Ps at K B 2nd and 5th, and K 3rd.  
Black: K at K 5th, P at K B 6th.

White to play and mate in four moves.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

WITH the exception of a hybrid meeting at Abergavenny on Wednesday and Thursday, which, although it possesses stirring interest for the lovers of mountains and stone walls, will have none whatever for "the Ring," York and Malton divide the racing of the coming week between them. The York Stand opens its doors for the season on Tuesday, and Hopsodar, Jack Sheppard, King of Trumps, and Scherz, four of the speediest mile-horses of the day, will probably meet in the Craven Stakes. The Great Northern Handicap is a race of even more interest than it was last year, when it had double the number of subscribers. Fandango (6st. 6lbs.) is rather over-weighted, thanks to his 10lb. Epsom penalty; and if Vandal's trial be correct, and a clever lad can be got to ride the weight, nothing should be able to beat him. This son of Van Tromp (whom breeders are beginning to regret) also figures in the Spring St. Leger on the same day, along with Saraband, Jack Sheppard, and Fandango. Gamester, Mario, Prairie, Birdcatcher, and fifty-three others are in the Spring Biennial on Wednesday; and the sport derives great strength from the Lonsdale Cup and the Flying Dutchman Handicap, in the latter of which Ivan (7st. 12lb.), than whom no horse improved more in look last autumn, will probably be no mean bearer of the "blue and silver." A general move will be made to Malton on Thursday and Friday, not so much for the sake of the racing, which has, nevertheless, very fair promise, but in order to pick up some crumbs of intelligence about the Whitewall Derby horses. They will no doubt be stripped, or take a gallop for the amusement of visitors, who generally return as wise as they went. Our own impression is that the Derby will not go north this year. Nat and Newmarket are still in ecstasies about Polydore, who looks and goes wonderfully well; and it is thought that John Day, junior, has found out that there is less in Cruiser (who was little enough to begin with) than he once believed, and pins his Derby faith on St. Hubert. With such trial-horses as Virago and Scythian in the stable, old John Day can hardly make a mistake about him, but, till we see his winning number up, we shall continue to distrust his Epsom chance, whatever he may do in the 2000 guineas. Parr is thought by some to have a good Chester Cup horse in Mortimer, who was only a clever leather-plater last season, but our humour still jumps with Scythian for that event. John Robinson, brother to the great ex-jockey, has some horses in his charge at Newmarket—but no one exactly knows to whom they belong.

The sudden "continental tour" of an M.P. and Steward of the Jockey Club has caused no small sensation. The stable in which he was a confederate has, for some years back, been very unlucky; although Bay Middleton, who has favoured other breeders so largely with his Flying Dutchman, Andover, Hermit, &c., was its Stud Nestor. This event, coupled with the sale of the Royal Palace on Tuesday next, will no doubt lead the public to infer that the sun of Newmarket is set for ever. Such an hypothesis would be premature, as several of the Clifden stud have been trained at Northleach for some time past, while the Palace has long been only a palace in name. Not even a Royal Duke has, we believe, been there for thirty years, and George IV. only slept one night there between the autumn of 1791 and the day of his death.

The steeplechases for the week include three at Abergavenny, on Wednesday and Thursday. There will also be a day at Howden, on Wednesday; while the Irishmen will employ Monday, in like manner, at Tallaght, and Tuesday at Westmeath. It seems that their Miss Mowbray indictment cannot be sustained, and that the man in charge of her has made a legal "declaration" of his entire innocence in the matter. A steeplechase stud of seven will shortly be in the market; the sales for Monday at Tattersall's include the Heythrop hunters, and the Cottesmore hounds; and six thorough-bred yearlings and five brood mares will be disposed of at York, on Wednesday.

As regards coursing, we may remark that it has been a drawn battle between English and Scotch dogs in their recent contests at Biggar, as the first and second prizes for the Open Cup both went to England, and the first and second in the Open Champion, to Scotland. The last course of the meeting extended over about nine miles, and Mr. Nightingale's decision was sadly carped at when he gave it in favour of Turkey Rhubarb instead of Knight of St. George. We hear of nothing, anywhere, but litters of black puppies by Bedlamite (who bids fair to emulate the glories of Snowball, King Cob, Figaro, and Foremost), and his owner need not regret that he bought him in for 500 guineas at Doncaster. This monster price reminds us that a nobleman in the midland counties has lately given 300 guineas for a cover hackney.

The Rubegans have pitched their wickets for the season, and the eleven have triumphed over the twenty-two. Salmon-fishers have also had great sport—one of them, in Devonshire, killing a 14lb. and a 9lb. fish together, after a five-and-thirty minutes' struggle. The yachters are also gradually taking to the water, and the Royal London Yacht Club has its opening trip on Saturday—"Yachts to assemble at Blackwall, and weigh at four p.m. for Erith." The accounts of the different clubs are considerably more flourishing than those which clerks of the course have to show this year; and the walls of their club-rooms will soon receive an accession in the print of Messenger, the Champion of the Thames, which is on the eve of publication. "Wanted a Yacht," by Lord William Lennox, is one of the most spirited papers in the current number of the *Sporting Magazine*; and British sportsmen of all tastes will be alike proud of the taxidermy of their country when they see Mr. Hancock's group of an "Eagle Attacking Swans" in the Palais de l'Industrie. The flock consists of two swans, and the case which contains it is nearly six feet high. Old Bewick never did anything more striking.

## NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.—MONDAY.

Craven Stakes.—Orinoco, 1. Scherz, 2.  
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Nathan, 1. Guitar, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Antoinette, 1. Alcyone, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Tumbler, 1. Refraction colt, 2.  
Renewal of the Sweepstakes for 50 sovs.—Para, 1. Affghan, 2.  
Bennington Stakes.—Habena, 1. Harry of Hereford, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 200 sovs.—Reciprocity colt, 1. Miss Whip filly, 2.  
Handicap Plate.—Syvage, 1. Alas, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 200 sovs.—Bonnie Morn walked over.

## TUESDAY.

Plate of 50 sovs.—Coroner, 1. Loey, 2.  
Twenty-second Tuesday Riddlesworth Stakes.—Chalice, 1. Hazel, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Treacherous filly, 1. Bessie, 2.  
Renewal of the Newmarket Handicap.—Hercules, 1. Dr. O'Toole, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Refraction colt, 1. Spinner, 2.  
Subscription Plate.—Scherz, 1. Top Sawyer, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Guy Mannerling, 1. Fact, 2.

## WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Plate of £70.—Blue Beard, 1. Ving'tun, 2.  
Craven Handicap Plate.—Ephesus, 1. Cheddar, 2.  
Handicap Plate of £50.—Tumbler, 1. Georgium Sidus, 2.  
Column Stakes.—Habena, 1. The Bonnie Morn, 2.

## THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes 100 sovs.—Dead Heat with Hazel and Sner colt.  
Sweepstakes 50 sovs.—Alcyone, 1. Professor, 2.  
£100 Handicap Plate.—Orinoco, 1. Gossip, 2.  
Sweepstakes 50 sovs.—Icarus, 1.  
Handicap Plate.—Vulcan, 1.  
Selling Stakes.—Inex, 1. Guy Mannerling, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Professor, 1. Tynemouth, 2.

## RAISING OF THE BARQUE "SAMUEL," IN THE THAMES.

THE difficult operation of raising a sunken vessel in the Thames has during the past week been successfully accomplished by Messrs. Wallace and James Bell, the well-known divers, of Whitstable. The *Samuel*, a very fine Prussian barque, of 550 tons burden, belonging to C. H. Bulcke, Esq., of Dantzic, chartered through Messrs. R. W. Cousins, Atchison, and Co., of George-yard, Lombard-street, while proceeding down the river, in charge of a pilot, on the morning of the 8th ult., with a valuable cargo, bound to Kingston, Jamaica, came into collision with a brig, and in a few minutes went down, in about five fathoms, a short distance below Gravesend. The following method was used in raising her:—Several large chain cables, lent by the city of London authorities, were placed by divers under the keel and attached on each side to four powerful sailing-barges which, being so





THE RAISING OF THE BARQUE "SAMUEL," IN THE THAMES.

pinned down at low water, held the vessel slung between them, while the rising tide carried her towards shore. This operation was repeated at each successive tide until placed sufficiently high on shore for the damage to be repaired. The accompanying illustration shows the position of the vessel as her hull became visible above water, she having been carried for a considerable distance up the river while so slung, the shore in the neighbourhood of the disaster being unfavourable for the purpose. The *Samuel* is now in the West India Docks, discharging her cargo previously to undergoing thorough repairs.

#### THE GEELONG AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY.

AUSTRALIA is singularly deficient in rivers, and these often spread into marshes, and do not preserve any course which can be called long when compared with the size of the continent. Hence, the occupation of the country, unlike America, is restricted within narrow limits, except by sheep-farmers and graziers, who have extensive runs, far from the towns and seated districts. To develop, therefore, the resources of the colony, and to promote the social interests of its population, railways were imperatively demanded. With the importance of this demand the present

Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, Sir Charles Hotham, became so fully impressed, that soon after his assuming the Government (in December, 1853), in order to encourage Railway enterprise, his Excellency made large grants of land and assigned guarantees out of the territorial revenue. A railway had already been commenced from Geelong to Melbourne, a distance of forty-five miles, in September, 1853; and one of the latest acts of Governor Latrobe was the laying of the foundation-stone of the Geelong Terminus, and the inauguration ceremony was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Dec. 31. Sir Charles Hotham took up the great work which his predecessor had commenced; and one of the earliest steps of the new Governor was the inspection of the railway works, and the extension of the guarantee of 5 per cent interest, before limited to £200,000, to the entire capital of £350,000. At the same time the Governor made further grants of land for the general purposes of the Company. Since the date of our former illustration the undertaking has been progressing most satisfactorily towards completion; and the entire line is expected to be opened at the close of the present year. We now engrave a View of the Station and Workshops of the Geelong Terminus.

The economy of this railway communication between the capitals of the gold district is evident. The formation of common roads to the digging population, from the tributary towns, has already cost the Go-

vernment some millions of money; and up to this time the great trunk highways to Ballarat, Castlemaine, and Sandhurst, during the winter months, are lined with broken-down drays, bogged and checked in their journey by the freshets in the creeks. Under the head of "Roads," "Bridges," "Police," and "Transport," may be found the largest items of the Colonial Public Expenditure; and it is only by the adoption of a general economic system of railways that the vast and increasing wants of the community can be adequately provided for, and the Colonial exchequer proportionally benefited. Of the wise policy of extending the inventive triumph of the Old World to aid in the development of the natural resources of the New, it has been well observed by Mr. Stirling, in his able volume upon the "Australian and Californian Gold Discoveries," that Australia is "the first example in history of the discovery of abundant gold-fields in the midst of a civilised and intelligent community, already possessed of capital, and having its industry organised and protected by a stable Government and free institutions;" a position which promises much for the success of such enlightened enterprise as railway communication; especially when backed by a Government guarantee of a minimum of five per cent, and all profits beyond, to the shareholders, as in the case of the Geelong and Melbourne Railway Company.



THE GEELONG AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY.—GEELONG TERMINUS.



## SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

MR. J. J. HILL'S single contribution to the Gallery in Suffolk-street belongs to that class of subject of which the English have always been particularly fond. He calls it "The Cabin Door;" and his picture presents a young, comely, barefooted peasant girl giving a drink of milk to a barefooted boy of six years old, who is evidently enjoying the contents of the bowl that he holds to his lip with one hand, while his other hand, extended to the pail from which the bowl has been filled, evinces (very naturally) a longing for more when this is done. An attendant goat completes the picture.

In cabinet pictures of this class there is not much room for any effort of fancy; nor, indeed, does the subject allow of anything more than a happy transcript of every-day life in the rural districts. Skill in execution more than compensates for any absence of invention; and in renewing our acquaintance with the Collection in Suffolk-street we have been at a loss to discover any one work of art, of its class, more true to peasant life than the "Cabin Door" of Mr. Hill. The complexion of the girl is, to our taste, too pinky; but this may be its recommendation to those critics who see in Mr. Holman Hunt's unnatural hues the closest attention to every-day nature.

We shall seek another opportunity of engraving one more picture from this Collection; and shall then conclude our remarks on the prospects of a Society which promises, after a fitful life, to continue prospering.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.  
(CONCLUDING NOTICE.)

In connection with the perfect representation of landscape scenery there are two difficulties with which the photographer has as present to contend. They are the representation of moving water and the foliage of trees, which is almost always in motion. The most successful representation of water is the views, a copy of one of which we have engraved, of "Waves in Caswell and Three Cliffs Bay," by Mr. Llewellyn. They are remarkable for their brilliant play of light and distinctness in the dark shades upon the surface of the rocks, not less than for the accurate manner in which the waves are represented. Some views of Mr. Fenton, showing the departure of the squadron of Admiral Napier for the Baltic, are also eminently successful with the water. Passing from the regions of "still life," Photography has essayed its hand at the "fleeting clouds," and in this department Mr. Sherlock has been highly successful. It is not easy to overrate the value to artists of such studies of clouds as those by Mr. Sherlock, Mr. Hennah, and some very good examples sent by Prince



"THE CABIN DOOR."—PAINTED BY J. J. HILL.—EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

Albert. Another highly valuable assistance which Photography is calculated to render to the artist is in the representation of animal forms. There is a most valuable collection of Photographs of live animals and birds, from the Zoological Gardens, by the Count de Montizon. The varied expression of these animals—the keen glance of the eagle, the fierce glare of the lion's eye, the soft expression of the giraffe—are rendered with a precision and beauty which make these photographs exceedingly valuable alike to the connoisseur and to the artist. We noticed, also, a few very good specimens of dogs and deer, by Mr. W. Bainbridge, taken for her Majesty by the artist. A Calotype Portrait of a Lunatic Patient in Dr. Diamond's Asylum, illustrative of that peculiar and most distressing phase of lunacy, "melancholy," shows how much Photography may be made subservient to even this branch of medical science. The startling revelations of the microscope, of the breathing system, of the structure of bones, of the marvellous and minute anatomy of insect life, of sections of mineralogical specimens, when secured by the camera, in the clear and distinct form in which they are presented by the Rev. Mr. Kingsley and others, proves that a new and vast field is open to the photographer, in which his exertions will be alike beneficial to the cause of science and of popular instruction. In the production of copies of ancient pictures, and sketches of statuary and smaller works of art, the sun's actinic rays have shown themselves equally docile and useful. Most successful instances of this are to be found in a series of Photographs of sketches of Raphael in the Royal Collection at Windsor. They include, among others, the "Murder of the Innocents," a "Pieta," a "Leda," studies with the pen for the heads of Homer, Virgil, and Dante, the "Three Graces," &c. It is, we believe, the intention of his Royal Highness to distribute copies of these works among the principal museums and collections in the country, and to obtain in exchange copies of other fine works which exist in some of our collections, but which are but very imperfectly known and appreciated. The photographs of Mr. Bedford, of a "Chinese Card-rack," some Shields and some Statuettes, are remarkably fine and real in their appearance.

The portrait department did not evince so much progress as that of landscape and still life. The finest portraits in the collection are undoubtedly two of Mr. Rosling's, of a lady. They appear to us to be the very perfection of Photography. Some very good cases of specimens are sent by the principal photographers, such as Mr. Mayall, Mr. Henneman, and others, which fully sustain their reputation; and those who may admire pretty miniature likenesses, rather than fine photographic specimens, will be able to witness some very charming coloured portraits, principally contributed by Mr. Mayall.



"WAVES IN CASWELL AND THREE CLIFFS BAY."—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY LLEWELLYN.







## AMUSEMENTS, &amp;c.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.**—  
MONDAY, 14th APRIL, and During the Week, Privately  
the Last Six Nights of the SEVEN DANCES, and Last Six  
Nights of the SEVEN AGENTS, in consequence of the engage-  
ment of Miss Chapman on Monday, 23rd April, and of Mr. Sims  
Reeves, Tuesday, 24th.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.**—  
Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, Louis XI.; Tues-  
day, Faust; Thursday, The Corsican Brothers; The  
Maiden of Toledo; or, King, Queen, and Knave, Every Evening.

**GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD**  
THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Continued success of the celebrated  
Miss GLYN, as the "Duchess of Melfi," Mr. Henry Marston, with  
Mr. George Wild and Miss Fanny Williams. Every evening.

**ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE.**—The  
New Grand DIORAMA of the RUSSIAN WAR, with a beau-  
tifully-illustrated Map. Every Evening at Eight; Mondays, Wed-  
nesdays, and Fridays, at Three.

**GO and hear LOVE, the Greatest Dramatic**  
Ventriquist in Europe, at the UPPER HALL, 69, Quadrant,  
Regent-street. EVERY EVENING, at EIGHT, except Saturday,  
Saturday at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Piano-forte,  
Miss Julia Warman.

**ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION,**  
14, Regent-street.—The DIORAMA illustrating EVENTS of  
the WAR is now exhibiting daily at Three and Eight. The Lecture  
by Mr. Stoeckler. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

**ADAM and EVE.**—This great original work,  
by JOSEPH VAN LERUUS, is now ON VIEW at 57, PALL-  
MALL (opposite Marlborough-house), from Eleven to six, daily.  
Admission, 1s.

**"ADVANCE, AUSTRALIA!"—PROUT'S**  
VOYAGE to AUSTRALIA and VISIT to the GOLD  
REGIONS (late of 369, Regent-street), daily at Three and Seven.  
Admission, 1s.; stalls, 2s.; gallery, 6d.—Leicester-square Rooms  
(same entrance as the Aztec Exhibition).

**PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.**—An  
Exhibition of the finest English, French, and Italian Photo-  
graphs will be opened at the PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION, 168,  
New Bond-street, on MONDAY, April 23rd. Morning, open from 10  
to 5. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s. Evening, open from 7 to 9.  
Admission, 6d.

**MUSICAL UNION.**—TUESDAY, Half-past  
Three.—Quartet (78, Haydn; Trio (90, in D, Beethoven;  
Quintet, G minor, Mozart); Solos on the Piano-forte. Artists: Ernst,  
Crompton, Hill, Gode, Pith, &c. Tickets, 1s. and 2s. The Union  
to be had of Cramer and Co., Chappell and Co., and Oliver. Hall is  
engaged for the Second Matinee.

**EXETER-HALL.**—Sir HENRY BISHOP.  
The Second EVENING CONCERT at Exeter-hall will take  
place on MONDAY next, APRIL 16th, commencing at Eight o'clock.  
The Afternoon Vocal Concerts will be resumed at Hanover-square  
Rooms on Saturday next, 21st April. Tickets, Reserved Seats, full  
Programmes, &c., at Mitchell's, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-  
street, and at the Libraries; also at Messrs. Keith and Prowse,  
Cheapside.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—  
PATRON H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.—Monday Evening, the  
14th inst., LECTURE to the Industrial Classes—ON the RADIATION  
of HEAT, by the Rev. Professor Baden Powell, F.R.S., &c. In addi-  
tion to New Lectures, a special Lecture, a special Lecture, a special  
Lecture, an Entertainment called "Sam Slick at Home and Abroad,"  
depicting the passage from Liverpool, across the Atlantic, and  
embracing Views of the principal Cities in the United States, is now  
advised to the other attractions of the Institution, and will be shown  
daily at Three and Eight.

**ROYAL PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE and**  
ART, Leicester-square.—EASTER HOLIDAYS.—The follow-  
ing attractive novelties will be exhibited during the Week.—Large  
additions to the Dioramic Views of the War in the Crimea on Mon-  
day, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at 4.10; and on Tuesday,  
Thursday, and Saturday evenings, at 9.10. Life in Pompeii on Mon-  
day, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, at 9.10; and on Tuesday, Thurs-  
day, and Saturday evenings, at 4.10. Dioramic View of the  
Moon's Path in the Starry Heavens, Monday evening and Saturday  
morning. Grand Organ performance daily at 3 and 8.20. Luminous  
Fountain, Grand Electrical Machine, and other Performances and  
Lectures as usual. Doors open—Mornings, 12 to 5; Evenings, 7 to  
10. Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children, half price.

**EARLY-CLOSING MOVEMENT.**—For the  
convenience of parties released from business by the Early-  
closing Movement, the ROYAL PANOPTICON will hereafter be  
OPEN on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from Seven to Ten, as on other  
days. Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children, Half-price.

**THE EMPEROR'S VISIT to the CRYSTAL**  
PALACE will on next suggest the necessity of being provided  
with one of CALAGHAGH'S BEST PALACE PERSPECTIVE  
GLASSES, as usual, scarcely larger than your thumb, and yet so  
powerful as to show objects at the distance of a mile. Their extreme  
usefulness, at the Crystal Palace in particular, can be attested by  
hundreds of season-ticket holders. Price 12s. 6d. each. May be had  
at Sam's, Royal Library, 1, St. James's-street; Mitchell's, 33, Old  
Bond-street; Western's, Hyde-park-square; Letts's, Royal Ex-  
change; or the Bookshops of the London-bridge and other principal  
Railway Stations. Or will be sent post-free on receipt of Stamps or  
Money-order, payable to WILLIAM CALLAGHAN, Optician, 45,  
Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

**THIS IS WHAT WE SAID IN ENG-**  
LAND. Sung by George Tedder. Price 2s. Also, The Lord  
Haglan Polka, by Linton, 2s.; and The Allied Army Waltzes, by  
Shallen, 3s. EMERY, 409, Oxford-street.

**NEW SONG—ON THE STARTLED EAR**  
OF ENGLAND—suggested by the sudden death of the Emperor  
of Russia. Words by the Rev. G. S. MASTER. Music by Mrs. G. S.  
MASTER. ADDISON and HOLLIER, 210, Regent-street.

**CONCERTINAS, FLUTINAS, ACCORDIONS.**  
—The largest and cheapest Assortment of any House in London.  
The above Instruments, taught, Tuned, Repaired, or Ex-  
changed. Instruction Books, published in part. A List of Prices  
sent on receipt of postage-stamp. J. RUSSELL, 80, Goswell-street  
(opposite Crompton-street), Clerkenwell, London.

**THE UNIVERSAL**  
**CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY.**—  
Subscription, Two Guineas per Annum. Subscribers an-  
nually presented with one guinea's worth of music. Daily  
News.—Unrivalled for the variety and quality of its contents. It  
contains "The Catalogue, containing 42,000 works, necessary  
for every lover of music." Prospectus forwarded on application  
to Messrs. G. SCHEURMANN and Co., Importers of Foreign Music and  
Publishers, 86, Newgate-street.

**ART-UNION OF LONDON.**—The ANNUAL  
GENERAL MEETING to receive the Council's Report, and to  
distribute the amount subscribed for the purchase of Works of Art,  
will be held at the Theatre Royal Haymarket, by the kind permission  
of J. B. Buckstone, Esq., on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at Eleven for  
Twelve o'clock, the Right Hon. Lord Moulton, President. The  
receipt for the current year will procure admission for member and  
friends.  
GEORGE GOWIN, } Hon. Secretaries.  
LEWIS POCOCK, }

**EIGHT HOURS at the SEA-SIDE.**—CHEAP  
EXCURSIONS from LONDON to BRIGHTON and BACK the  
Same Day. First-class, 7s. 6d.; Second-class, 5s. 6d.; and Third-  
class, 3s. 6d. Every Sunday and Monday, from London-bridge  
Station, at Nine a.m.; Returning from Brighton at 7.30 p.m. No  
baggage conveyed by these trains. The tickets are available only  
by the Brighton Train.  
London Terminus. FREDERICK SLIGHT, Secretary.

**HOUSES to be LET at WIVENHOE, near**  
COLCHESTER, and entered upon immediately. A good  
Family Detached HOUSE, late the residence of Philip Harcus, Esq.,  
Surgeon, within a distance of four miles from Colchester. It consists,  
on the ground floor, of a Dining and Breakfast room, Surgery (fitted  
and Consulting room, large Kitchen, Brew-house, &c.; four Bed,  
Drawing, and Maid Servants' rooms; also, a Bath-room, Water-  
closet, &c.; a large Garden, well planted with the choicest fruit trees;  
Stabling for three horses, spacious Cellars, Harness-room, Coal-  
house, &c. Also, a Detached House, known as WIVENHOE COT-  
TAGE, late the residence of Hugh Green, Esq. It is very pleasantly  
situated, with a Garden in the front and back. It contains three  
Bedrooms, Cellars, Drawing, Breakfast, Three Bed, and Two  
Rooms for Servants, Two Kitchens, Water-closet, Pantry, and Store-  
room, Outbuildings, Coal-house, Fruit Closet, Brew-house, with Three  
Coppers, Fixed Range, Carriage-house, Stabling for Two Horses,  
Kitchen-house, Dust-bin and Shed. Both houses are well supplied  
with excellent water. Both residences are near the Church, as well as the  
Lodge, and are delivered at eight o'clock in the morning.  
The journey to and from London can be completed in three hours.  
Both houses are very desirable for a Merchant wishing occasionally to  
spend some part of his time in the country. Rent of each moderate.  
For further particulars apply to Mr. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN,  
Wivenhoe.

## THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

**ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE**  
CORPORATION.  
(Established A.D. 1720, by Charter of King George the First.)  
Chief Office in the Royal Exchange, London; Branch, 23, Pall-mall.  
Fire, Life, and Marine Assurances may be effected with this Cor-  
poration on fair and liberal terms.  
The Assured are exempt from liabilities of Partnership, and pay-  
ment of their claims is guaranteed by a large invested Capital stock.  
They enjoy the advantages of modern practice, with the stability of  
an office safely constituted under Royal Charter and special Acts of  
Parliament, and tested by the experience of nearly a century and a  
half.  
Prospectuses, with Tables of the Premiums and of the Bonuses de-  
clared in the Life Department, may be had on application.  
JOHN A. HIGHAM, Actuary and Secretary.

## ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT

**ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT**  
COLLEGE.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELECTION of PENSIONERS  
and FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS is appointed to take place in  
LONDON, on THURSDAY, the 19th of JULY next.  
Candidates for Pensionerships must be duly-qualified Medical Men,  
who have been in practice in England or Wales five years from the  
date of their diploma, or the Widows of such.  
Candidates for Foundation Scholarships must be the Sons of duly  
qualified Medical Men, or the Orphans of those deceased.  
The Names of Candidates will not be received after the 1st of May  
next.  
The Governors vote by ballot, either personally or by proxy, having  
votes in the proportion of One for every Guinea subscribed annually,  
every Ten Guineas given, every Twenty Guineas collected. Proxy  
papers, containing a list of the Candidates, with particulars relative  
to the Election, will be duly forwarded to every Governor one month  
previous.  
Those Gentlemen whose Subscriptions are due would oblige by re-  
mitting them at their earliest convenience, as no Annual Governor  
whose subscription is in arrear will be entitled to vote.  
Members of the Profession who may be desirous of having their  
Sons admitted as EXHIBITIONERS, are requested to make early  
application to the Council. JOHN PROBERT, Treasurer.  
Office, 37, Soho-square, April 5, 1855.

## ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT

**ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT**  
COLLEGE.  
At a MEETING of the COUNCIL of the Royal Medical Benevolent  
College, held on the 7th of March, 1855—Sir JOHN FORBES, M.D.,  
in the Chair—the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—  
"That LADIES presenting a Donation of Five Guineas, on or before  
the Opening of the College, on the 25th of June next, be constituted  
Life Governors."  
The Council deeming the Opening of the Institution a suitable oc-  
casion on which to secure the moral and pecuniary support of a large  
body of persons friendly to the cause, with a view of facilitating their  
accession, it has been determined that Ladies presenting Five Guineas  
on or before the time specified shall be constituted Life Governors. It  
is not probable that another occasion of sufficient importance to  
justify a similar step will occur, the Council therefore hope that this  
exceptional resolution will bring a numerous body of supporters and  
contributions, whose interest in the Institution they are most anxious  
to cultivate.  
LADIES availing themselves of this privilege will be entitled to a  
VOTE at the ELECTION of PENSIONERS and FOUNDATION  
SCHOLARSHIPS, which is appointed to take place on the 19th JULY next.  
JOHN PROBERT, Treasurer.  
Office, 37, Soho-square, April 5th, 1855.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.**  
JUNIOR SCHOOL, under the Government of the Council  
of the College.  
Head Master—THOMAS H. KEY, A.M.  
The School will REOPEN for New Pupils on TUESDAY,  
the 17th of APRIL, at a quarter-past Nine; for former Pupils, on  
WEDNESDAY, the 18th, at a quarter-past Nine, at which time all  
the boys must appear at their places without fail. The hours of  
attendance are from a quarter-past Nine to three-quarters past Three.  
The Afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted to Drawing.  
The subjects taught are Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek,  
French, and German Languages, Ancient and English History,  
Geography (both Physical and Political), Arithmetic and Book-keep-  
ing, the Elements of Mathematics, of Natural Philosophy, and of Chem-  
istry and Drawing.  
Fee for the Term, 6s.  
Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the Office  
of the College. CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary.  
18th April, 1855.

## REPEAL of the MAYNOOTH ACT of 1845.

**REPEAL of the MAYNOOTH ACT of 1845.**  
COMMITTEE of CONFERENCE.  
Embracing Members of the  
Church Protestant Defence Society, Protestant Alliance,  
Evangelical Alliance, Reformation Society, and  
National Club, Scottish Reformation Society.  
CHAIRMAN—J. C. COLQUHOUN, Esq.  
VICE-CHAIRMAN—  
Sir Brook Bridges, Bart. Sir Culling E. Eardley, Bart.  
James Heald, Esq. Major-General Alexander.  
OFFICES—Pete's Coffee-house, 17, Fleet-street, London.  
An AGGREGATE MEETING of PROTESTANTS, including  
Deputations from the various Constitutions, will be held at  
the FREEMASONS' HALL, Great Queen-street, London, on  
TUESDAY, 17th APRIL, at Ten o'clock a.m., when Resolu-  
tions will be submitted for promoting the united action of all  
denominations of Protestants, without regard to party politics, for  
the repeal of the Grant to Maynooth. The Meeting of the Deputations  
will be continued, at the same place and hour, on Wednesday, the  
18th, and Thursday, the 19th instant. Admission will be by Tickets,  
which may be obtained at Messrs. Seely and Co.'s, Fleet-street, or  
at Mr. Seely's, in Hanover-street; and at Mr. Hatchard's, Piccadilly; or  
Messrs. Nisbet and Co.'s, Berners-street.

## ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's-Inn-road.

**ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's-Inn-road.**  
Patron—THE QUEEN.  
No order for admission is here required.  
During the past month the following number of sick poor received  
the benefits of this Charity, either as out or in door patients, on their  
personal application:—  
Week ending 7th March .. .. . 2529  
Ditto 14th March .. .. . 2163  
Ditto 21st March .. .. . 2926  
Ditto 28th March .. .. . 2240  
Ditto 29th, 30th, and 31st March .. .. 842  
Total in March .. .. . 9909  
Of which 2493 were new cases, the remainder (still under treatment)  
having been admitted previously.  
Heavy expenses are inevitably incurred in affording such extensive  
relief. The Committee, therefore, earnestly entreat the Aid of the  
Public.  
The Management of the Hospital is in the hands of thirty Governors  
yearly elected from the general body of subscribers at the Annual  
General Meeting in January. A Board is held every Wednesday, at  
four o'clock, to conduct the business, when any subscriber may attend,  
if so disposed; the Board being at all times desirous of receiving sug-  
gestions, or giving explanations.  
The Hospital is not endowed, but is wholly dependent on voluntary  
contributions and legacies, which are thankfully received by the  
Treasurer, John Masterman, Esq., M.P., Nicholas-lane; also by  
Messrs. Coutts and Co.; Drummond and Co.; Herries and Co.; Ran-  
som and Co.; Prescott, Grote, and Co.; Smith, Payne, and Co.; Glynn  
and Co.; Jones, Lloyd, and Co.; Barclay and Co.; Denison and Co.;  
Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Overend, Gurney, and Co.; Nisbet and Co.;  
Berners-street; Masterman and Co.; and at the Hospital.  
Cast-off apparel (male and female) will be gratefully acknowledged.

## ROYAL SOCIETY for the PREVENTION

**ROYAL SOCIETY for the PREVENTION**  
of CRUELTY to ANIMALS. Established 1821.  
Patron—THE QUEEN.  
President—THE MARQUIS of WESTMINSTER.  
At the monthly meeting of the Committee, held at the Office, 12,  
Pall-mall, on Monday, April 8, 1855, the Report of the Society's  
prosecutor having been read, it appeared that the operations of the  
Society during the preceding quarter had resulted in One Hundred  
and Twenty-three convictions for the following offences:—  
Owners, for causing Horses to .. .. 1  
be driven with wounds, &c. .. .. 1  
Carters, &c., for driving Horses .. .. 1  
with wounds, &c. .. .. 1  
Hil-treating Horses .. .. 9  
Stabbing a Pony .. .. 1  
Hil-treating Donkeys .. .. 4  
Hil-treating a Cow .. .. 1  
Total—123  
The punishment inflicted for these offences included sentences of  
imprisonment with hard labour; and the following pecuniary fines:—  
Seven of £5, one of £4, two of £3, two of £2 10s., eighteen of £2,  
six of £1 10s., twenty-nine of £1, and the remainder under £1, ex-  
clusive of costs in each case. By order of the Committee.  
APRIL 8, 1855. GEORGE MIDDLETON, Secretary.

## SAINT LEONARD'S, SHOREDITCH.—NEW

**SAINT LEONARD'S, SHOREDITCH.—NEW**  
ALMSHOUSES, for the Reception of Twenty Poor Widows or  
Single Women, Sixty Years of Age and Upwards.—THE ANNIVER-  
SARY DINNER in aid of the Funds of the above Institution will  
take place at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on TUES-  
DAY, APRIL 17th, 1855; on which occasion Robert C. Davis, Esq.,  
Treasurer, has kindly consented to take the Chair. Dinner on table  
at Five o'clock precisely. Tickets only to be obtained of the Secretaries;  
at the Bar of the Tavern; and of John Ware, Han. Sec., E. Whitley,  
Junior Assistant Secretary, at the Alms-houses.

## THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

**THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.**  
ARRANGEMENTS for APRIL.—On THURSDAY, the 19th  
of April, a PUBLIC MEETING at BAKER'S ROOMS, ISLINGTON,  
Viscount Randolph in the Chair.  
On Wednesday, the 25th of April, the allotment of the West Malvern  
Estate (West Worcestershire), and of the Ailford Estate (North Lin-  
colnshire). Holders of rights will also be enabled on that day to  
select plots on the valuable estates in Middlesex (St. Margaret's,  
Brighton, Surrey (Oatland-grove, Weybridge), Berks (Reading),  
Yorkshire, West (Leeds), Nottinghamshire (Retford), and Herts  
(Hertford and Ware).  
For Prospectuses, Plans of Estates, &c., apply to  
CHARLES LEWIS GRUNSEIKEN, Secretary.  
Offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand.

This day, 7s. 6d.; post free, 8s.  
**RECOLLECTIONS of the MESS TABLE and**  
the STAGE. By HENRY CURLING, Author of the  
"Soldier of Fortune," &c.  
London: THOMAS BOSWORTH, 215, Regent-street.

This day is published, price 2s. 6d. sewed, or 3s. cloth, Vol. IV. of  
**THE SPECTATOR.** A New Edition, with a  
Biographical and Critical Preface, and Explanatory Notes.  
Complete in Four Volumes, price 10s., sewed in wrapper, or 12s.,  
handsomely bound in cloth.  
London: THOMAS BOSWORTH, 215, Regent-street.

**THE DIVINE DRAMA of HISTORY and**  
CIVILISATION. Octavo. 12s.  
This book will live. "Morning Post."  
"Remarkable book. Very suggestive." Nonconformist.  
CHAPEMAN and HALL, Piccadilly.

**HOW to VISIT PARIS.**—Read "A Trip to  
Paris, in the APRIL Number of the FAMILY FRIEND. It  
explains, in French, English, and Latin, the best mode of travel,  
and how to manage, to save both money and time, and get all that can  
be got, with economy and speed. Price 2d., post-free 3d. Monthly.  
Sold everywhere.—London: WARD and LOCK, 154, Fleet-street.

**A COPYRIGHT STEEL ENGRAVING, FROM MAYALL'S**  
PHOTOGRAPHY OF  
**JOHN B. GOUGH.**—A striking likeness—may  
now be had. Price: artists' proofs, 2s. 6d.; plain copies, 1s.  
The Autobiography of John B. Gough, with a Continuation of his  
Life to the Present Time, with the splendid new Steel Engraving of  
the Great Orator. Just published, cloth, gilt edges, price 3s. 6d.; a  
new and handsome edition.  
The Autobiography and Orations, bound in one handsome volume,  
gilt edges, 5s. 1. Post-free, 5s. 6d.  
Gough's Orations:—1. On Habit. 2. The Importance of the Tem-  
perance Movement. 3. An Address to Children. 4. An Address to  
the Working Classes. 5. The Dangerous Drinking Customs. 6. The  
Evil of Drunkenness. 7. Importance of Female Influence. 8. An  
Address to Young Men. 9. Our Duty to the Temperance. 10. Are  
we any People to become Drunkards? 11. Who is my neighbour?  
12. Prevention better than Cure. 13. The Power of Example. 14. The  
Liquor Traffic. The above may be had singly: No. 4, 2d.; all the  
others 1d. each; or, in one volume, in stiff covers, 1s. 6d., cloth; gilt  
edge, 2s. 6d. London: W. TWEEDIE, 337, Strand.

**TO COUNTRY BOOKSELLERS.**—Country  
Booksellers willing to become AGENTS of the MASONIC  
MIRROR, published Monthly, are requested to forward their names  
to Brother Barton, the Publisher, at 11, Wellington-street North,  
Strand, London. Agents are also wanted in Scotland, Ireland, and  
the Colonies.

**TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS.**—A  
COUNTRY TRAVELLER WANTED, by Wiggins, Teape,  
and Co., 10, Abchurch-lane. Apply by letter, stating age and  
previous occupation.

**BAYSWATER GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Nos.**  
1 and 2, Pembridge Villas, Westbourne-grove, is conducted  
upon those principles, and in accordance with those enlarged views  
of Education, which have ensured its success, and enabled it to take  
its present position in public estimation. The ensuing Term will  
commence on Monday, 23rd instant.—E. J. PEACOCK, Principal.

**HYDROPATHY.**—Dr. EDWARD JOHNSON  
HAS REMOVED from Ulm-lane, in order to take pos-  
session of the NEW LAKELAND HOUSE, which he has recently built  
for himself at GREAT MALVERN. The subscription of all letters  
addressed to him should bear his Christian name.

**MODELLING in LEATHER—PLAIN**  
DIRECTIONS, by ROSE GILBERT, Author of "Practical  
Designs." Post free for 16 stamps each. Specimens of the Work (as  
it ought to be done) at the Soho Bazaar, left entrance; and at 13,  
Soho-square; from whence the necessary Materials may be obtained.  
—Address, K. Gilbert, 13, Soho-square. Price List forwarded.

**ON BOARD H.M.S. "NORTH STAR," in**  
the ARCTIC REGIONS, for Two Years, the Ship's time was  
kept by one of JONES'S Levers, all other Watches on Board having  
stopped. In silver £4 4s.; in gold, 10s. 10s.; at the Manufactory,  
25s. 2s. 6d., opposite Somerset-house.—Read JONES'S "Sketch of  
Watch Work." sent free for a 2d. stamp.

**DENT, 61, Strand, and 34 and 35, Royal**  
Exchange, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker, by appoint-  
ment to the Queen and Prince Albert, sole successor to the late E. J.  
Dent in all his patent rights and business at the above shops, and  
at the clock and compass factory, at Somerset-wharf, maker of  
chronometers, watches, astronomical, turret, and other clocks,  
diploscopes, and patent ships' compasses, used on board her Ma-  
jesty's yacht, the "Hermes," and on board the "Hermes," 10  
guineas; strong silver lever watches, 45 6s.

**HAWLEY'S, Watchmakers and Goldsmiths,**  
120, Oxford-street, and 244, High Holborn (from 75, Strand,  
and Coventry-street), established upwards of half a century. Elegant  
GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, horizontal movement,  
£3 10s.; Gold Lever and Duplex Watches, highly finished, from Twelve  
Guineas to Thirty-five Guineas; Silver Watches, jewelled in four holes,  
maintaining power, richly-engraved cases and dials, £2 5s.; Silver  
Lever Watches, from £3 10s. to Ten Guineas. Fine Gold Chains, com-  
mon watch, Messrs. Hawley's. Hawley's. Hawley's. Hawley's. Hawley's.  
The nobility and the public that they are the only genuine watchmakers  
of the name in London. Gold, plate, watches and diamonds, pur-  
chased or taken in exchange. Chronometers, clocks, and watches,  
cleaned, rated, and adjusted by scientific workmen.

**CAUTION.**—For above thirty years  
S. MORDAN and CO. have been compelled to caution the  
Public with reference to the various imitations of their EVER-  
POINTED PENCIL-CASES.

Which of genuine lead pencils is stamped "Warranted. S. Mordan  
and Co." CEDAR PENCILS made from the Cumberland Lead, purified by  
Mr. Brockden's Patent Process. S. Mordan and Co. have no hesita-  
tion in asserting that such excellent pencils in every respect are only  
to be obtained from the Black Lead from the Borrowdale Mines. In  
consequence of the Cumberland Company having disposed of their  
rights of their stock of crude black lead to the patentee, S. Mordan and Co.  
are enabled to offer their Cedar Pencils, made from the only pure lead  
extant, with confidence that their superiority will be readily appre-  
ciated by the public. The highest encomiums have been pronounced  
on these Pencils by painters, engravers, architects, engineers, and  
others, and the greatest confidence in their several professions, and  
whose testimonials have been published in detail. The following  
names are selected:—  
Charles Barry, Esq., R.A. Conder Building, Esq., P.W.C.S.  
C. L. Bastlake, Esq., F.R.A. W. Wyman, Esq., R.A.  
J. R. Brunel, Esq., F.R.S. David Roberts, Esq., R.A.  
Charles Stanfield, Esq., R.A. J. F. W. Wilson, Esq., R.A.  
R. W. Mordaunt, jun., Esq., F.R.S. J. C. Wilson, Esq., Director, Go-  
vernment School of Design.  
S. Prout, Esq., F.S.A. Philip Hardwick, Esq., R.A.  
Each Pencil is stamped "Warranted Pure Cumberland Lead."  
Mordan and Co., London.

**PATENT FUSEE CANDLE COOKING**  
LAMP.—One Hundred Lamps, and Two Hundred Cansisters  
of Candles will cook Four Meals per Day for One Hundred Men, for  
Four Meals, the weight will not exceed Sixteen Cwt., and will cost  
Three Halfpence per Day each Lamp. Suppose these Lamps to be  
now at the Camp, and the Candles lying at Balaclava, One Man  
would be enabled to carry sufficient fuel to supply Five Hundred  
Men.—SAMUEL CLARKE, Patentee, Wholesale Lamp and Candle  
Manufacture, 63, Albany-street, Regent's-park, London. As these  
Lamps are sold Retail by the Trade generally, the Patentee en-  
treats purchasers to observe that each Lamp bears a Label, S. Clarke's  
Patent Fusee Candle Cooking Lamp. None other are genuine.

N.B.—In the event of a Regiment being ordered on Foreign  
Service, they can have any quantity of Lamps and Candles packed  
and forwarded direct to their place of embarkation.

## ROYAL CLIFTON SPA, PUMP-ROOM.

**ROYAL CLIFTON SPA, PUMP-ROOM.**  
Baths, and Mineral Water Manufactory, CLIFTON, BRISTOL.  
The Lease and Goodwill of this most desirable property, to-  
gether with the Pump, Plant, and Machinery, to be SOLD, a  
Fountain. The Establishment consists of a Pump-room (which forms  
also a Bar), Pump-rooms of all descriptions, a Bath, Swimming  
bath, Two Shops for the Sale of Stationery, Books, News, Minerals,  
Confectionery, &c.; Reading and Refreshment Rooms, a convenient  
Drawing-room, and a small Water Manufactory, with Steam  
Machinery. Some ground has been expended in enlarging, and  
improving the premises, and thus now considered to be the most  
complete and efficient of their kind in England. The lease is now  
for full term, very profitable, and pays well in all its departments.  
It is used and consumed to great advantage, and has been com-  
mended by the highest medical authorities. Best adapted for the  
Ladies, and for the young of both sexes. The water is of a  
superior quality, and is the most valuable of its kind. The water  
is of a superior quality, and is the most valuable of its kind. The  
water is of a superior quality, and is the most valuable of its kind.  
N.B.—In the event of a Regiment being ordered on Foreign  
Service, they can have any quantity of Lamps and Candles packed  
and forwarded direct to their place of embarkation.

**THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND OTHERS.**  
**ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for**  
making superior BARLEY-WATER in fifteen minutes, has not  
only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family,  
but has become of general use to every class of the community; and  
is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an eminently pure, nutritious,  
and light food for infants and invalids; much approved for making a  
delicious custard-pudding; and excellent for thickening broths or  
soups.  
ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS, for more than thirty years have  
been held in constant and increasing public estimation as the purest  
farina of the oak, and as the best and most valuable preparation for  
making a pure and delicate GRUEL, which forms a light and nu-  
tritious supper for the aged, is a popular recipe for colds and influ-  
enza, is of general use in the sick chamber, and, alternately with the  
Patent Barley, is an excellent food for infants and children.  
Prepared only by the Patentee, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and  
Co., Foresters to the Queen, 61, Red-Lion-street, Holborn, London.  
The Proprietors of Robinson's Patent Barley and Patent Groats,  
desirous that the public shall at all times purchase these preparations  
in a perfectly sweet and fresh condition, respectfully inform the public  
that every packet is now completely enveloped in the purest tin-foil,  
over which is the usual and well-known paper wrapper.  
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Druggists, and others, in town and  
country, in packets of 6d. and 1s.; and Family Cansisters, at 2s., 3s.,  
and 10s. each.

**GENUINE COCOA of the FINEST**  
QUALITY.—Cocoa has been designated by physicians of  
eminence as one of the richest productions of the vegetable kingdom,  
and, when properly prepared, is justly celebrated for its peculiarly in-  
valuable nutritive properties. So keen, however, has been the avidity to  
render this article a lucrative manufacture, and so strenuous the com-  
petitive efforts thereby excited, that the most flagrant adulterations  
have been resorted to.  
The evils with which so baneful a system is fraught are strikingly  
manifest to the medical profession, who, highly esteeming Cocoa (in  
its pure state) as an article of diet, frequently recommend it to in-  
valids as a remedial agent in promoting health. The results are, how-  
ever, too often rendered nugatory by the impurity of the article sup-  
plied.  
The magnitude of our legitimate business as tea-dealers necessarily  
precludes our devoting a strict supervision to the manufacture  
of Cocoa; we have, therefore, completed arrangements with the  
highly-respectable firm of Messrs. Henry Thorne and Co., Leeds,  
whose Cocoa is of the most pure and valuable preparation, and  
their uncompromising determination to manufacture only from the  
choicest nuts, and to rigidly eschew adulteration in any shape, war-  
rant us in recommending their "Genuine Trinidad Cocoa" price  
Tenpence per pound.  
STUNKY, WELLS, and CO., Family Tea-men, 3, Ludgate-hill.

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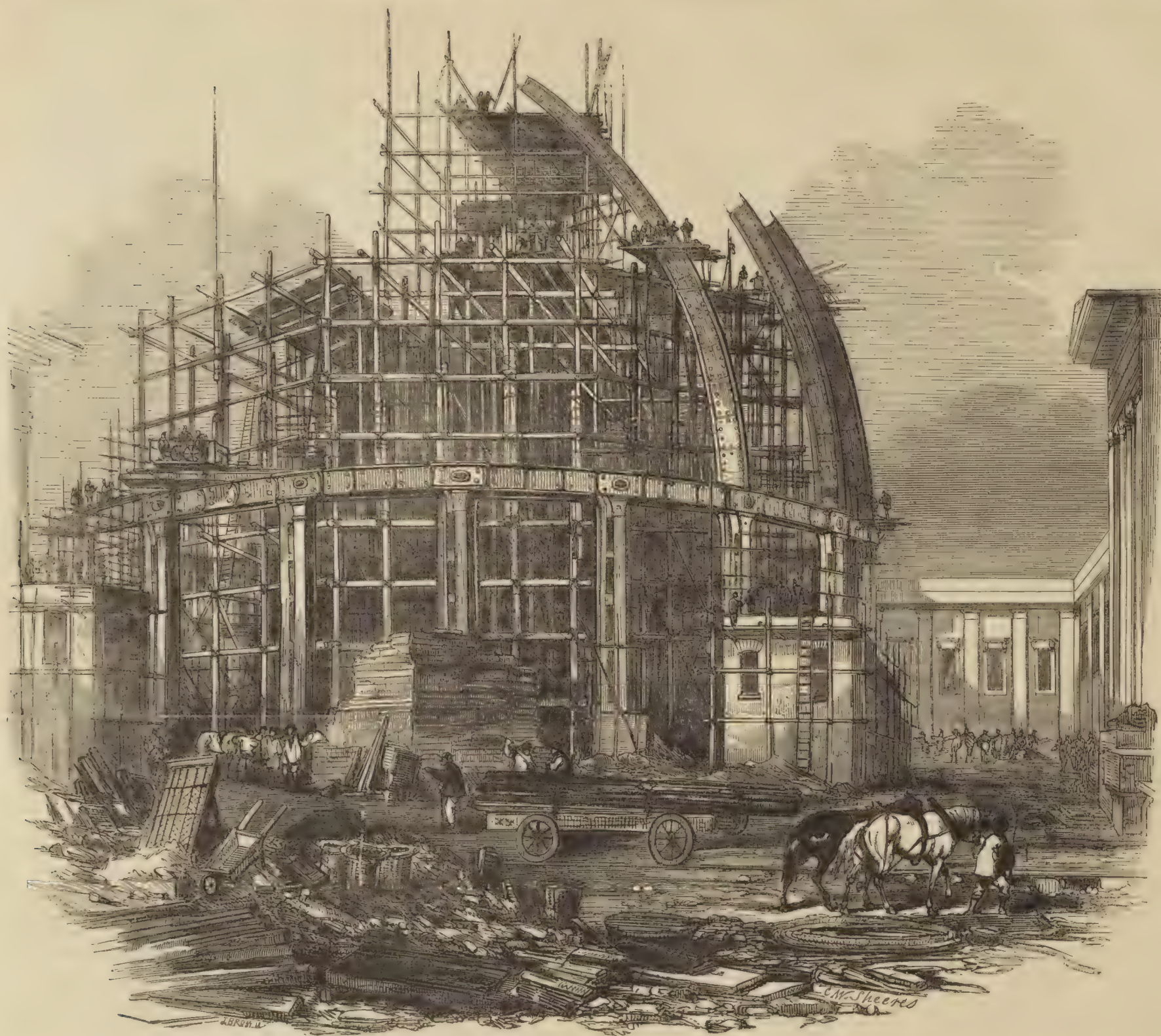
**SALMON, TROUT, and PIKE RODS, FLIES,**  
and every description of TACKLE of the Best Quality, can be  
obtained at J. BERNARD'S, 4, Church-place, Piccadilly.

**TO ANGLERS.—JOHN CHEEK respectfully**  
calls ANGLERS' attention to the largest, best, and cheapest  
STOCK in London. An Equipment for Trout Fishing, 10s.; Superior  
Ditto, 21s.; the Best, 40s. New Illustrated Guides and Lists of Prices  
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Strand, Manufacturer of superior FISHING TACKLE, at  
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**"LADIES NURSING."—New N**





THE NEW READING-ROOM AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM, IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

(Continued from page 350.)

from a centre. About 2000 poles, of from 35 to 60 feet long, and 7 or 8 inches in diameter, have been required for the construction of this ingenious design.

The central framework will, however, form but the heart of the new Library; for the space round the Reading-room will be enclosed by a

brick wall, and lighted from the roof, this space being divided into compartments, the walls of which will be lined on each side with books. The new building will accommodate about 1,000,000 volumes; and will be entirely fireproof.

Valuable as is the Library of the Museum, its usefulness might be much enhanced if made available to a larger and increasing body of art and other

students, whose engagements during the day prevent them from using the rich materials which will be here stored; and the main building, with its million of volumes, might (in order to prevent danger from fire) be readily lighted from the outside.

Mr. Sydney Smirke is the architect of the new works; and Messrs Baker and Son are the contractors.



WAX CAST OF THE FACE OF NAPOLEON I.—(SEE PAGE 350.)





No. 737.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1855.

[Vol. XXVI.]

## DEPARTURE OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

Our readers are not likely to have forgotten the grand event of last year—the departure from Spithead of the noblest fleet that ever left the shores of this country, under the command of one of its most distinguished naval warriors. The morning of Saturday, the 11th of March, 1854, must be for ever “marked with white” in the calendar of every person who witnessed the glorious spectacle of that day. Everything that could avail to render a scene magnificent beyond description—almost beyond conception—a cloudless

sky, countless masses of spectators, the thunder of a thousand guns, and the presence of the Queen of England—conspired to make that day memorable—at least as a show. But the performance of that great fleet fell sadly short of its promise. With a leader victorious in many a fight, officers of well-proved gallantry, and ships having resources wholly unprecedented, our Baltic fleet of 1854 did little more than perform a minatory promenade in the Baltic Sea; at least, what it did perform was more of a negative than of a demonstrative kind. Whether it could have done more than imprison the fleet of Russia is a question which we

shall not attempt to discuss. We incline to the opinion that, under the circumstances, it served an excellent purpose, and could have done no more. In the event, let us hope that the Baltic fleet of the current year will form as strong a contrast to that of the past year as it certainly has done in the inauguration.

The Baltic Fleet of 1854, on its arrival in our seas, was dispersed in various directions, and the winter months were occupied in repairing the damages inflicted during the previous cruise. From the various harbours and dockyards in which the ships found refuge during the winter, they had been, for some weeks previously con-



THE BALTIC FLEET, 1855.—“THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,” FLAG-SHIP OF REAR-ADMIRAL THE HON. R. S. DUNDAS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



centrating on Spithead, the great naval rendezvous. When the weather was deemed sufficiently auspicious, the Flying Squadron, as our readers are already aware, was sent forward, as it were, to feel the way. But people who bent their steps towards Southsea Beach, or seized the vantage ground offered by the batteries and houses overlooking Spithead, noticed little decrease in the number of ships, and certainly no falling off in the interest of the spectacle which varied the sameness of the sea between them and the sunny slopes of the Isle of Wight. There, during the latter days of March, in two long parallel lines, stretching from east to west, rode quietly at their anchors many of those noble ships, on whose giant strength we rely (under Providence) for the preservation of that greatness and glory which their precursors have won for us. During the week preceding the departure of the fleet, many visitors crowded into Portsmouth.

The first certain indications of sailing were given on the 31st ult., when signal was made by the flag-ship, "Prepare for Sea," all officers and sailors on shore were recalled to their respective ships, and all further leave prohibited. A general muster of crews took place, with a view to payment of wages before sailing. Exercise in gunnery practice was actively carried on; and it was evident to every looker-on that business, and that too of an engrossing kind, was to be the permanent order of the day. Steamers belonging to the local companies, and smaller craft of every description, were incessantly moving about, giving many thousands an opportunity of seeing the outsiders at least of the floating castles; with a peep now and then, through port-holes, at their internal economy. The space of water between the lines of the fleet became a nautical promenade, where you were tolerably certain to find any acquaintance whom you could not discover on shore. The thousands who made Spithead their rendezvous on the 2nd of this month were fortunate in having a fine day; at least, as fine as any day can be which has a strong infusion of east wind in it.

That a day like this should pass over without something in the shape of an accident to diversify the scene would be quite out of the ordinary course of things. Accordingly, early in the afternoon of Monday (2nd), a boat from the Gosport side, laden with provisions and people for the fleet, managed to capsize in the swell. This gave occasion to good deal of anxiety amongst the many who were looking on, and an excellent opportunity to a couple of man-of-war's boats to show the admirable way in which they were handled. The people who were shot out into the brine, to the number of eight, were all speedily fished out, and the provisions were rescued soon after. The wonder is that dozens of boats did not heel over, or get swamped. The escapes of some, full of women, too, were little short of miraculous.

"Queen's weather again!" was our exclamation, as we pulled up our window-blind on the morning of Tuesday the 3rd of this month: on this day, it was generally understood, and we believe intended, that the fleet should sail. Before noon it was evident that, if it did leave the anchorage, it must have been in the teeth of a gale of wind; and, as there was no special necessity for this, the order for sailing was countermanded. Bitterly bad though the weather was, much disappointment was felt by the excursion people who must return or pay some three pounds for a bed in Portsmouth, without any positive certainty of seeing the fleet depart on the following day. The greater number of excursionists were conveyed by the South-Western Railway; one train alone carrying seventeen hundred people. These people had little for their pains, for though steamers were seen passing to and fro, few save officials ventured out. But, rough though the weather was, and most uninviting to all ordinary mortals though the waters of the Solent were, we were not without a plurality of representatives at Spithead. To the very great convenience of our readers, the Artists and Correspondents of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are ubiquitous; and the scenes which people travelled hundreds of miles to witness, and could not venture from the coffee-room firesides to look upon, will become familiar to every one who looks upon our pages. It may console those who returned on Tuesday to hear that they who remained to see the fleet depart, thanks to the fog, did not see the departure thereof. *Solamen miseris socios habere dolori!*

As early as six o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst. the Port-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, and the Board of Admiralty, went to Spithead in the *Vivid* steam-yacht, and gave the last orders to the fleet, after which the *Vivid* carried them to Scone Point, to inspect the new works of defence at that part of the Needles Channel. A dense fog shut out the fleet entirely from the shore, and it was not until noon that the spectre-like hulls became visible to the anxious eyes gazing seawards. It appeared uncertain in the early part of the day whether the fleet would move, but at nine a.m. the flag-ship the *Duke of Wellington* signalled to the *Geyser* and *Driver* to get up steam and prepare to weigh; at ten signal was made to the fleet to weigh the small bower anchor and raise screw propellers. The wind being fair, it was then known to be the Admiral's intention that the ships should put to sea under sail; and at half-past eleven he signalled to the paddle-vessels to get steam up at slow speed, while at the same time the dinner pennant was hoisted. At ten minutes after one signal was made "Prepare to weigh;" the fleet immediately hove short, and at half-past one signal was made "Weigh and form order of sailing as most convenient;" with *Magicienne* and *Basilisk* in front to look out ahead of the Admiral, and the *Bulldog* and *Dragon* to take their places in the Admiral's wake. At two a general signal was made to "Rendezvous in the Downs in case of parting company." The ships got under way as most convenient (per signal), and when standing out towards the Nab appeared from that spot in the following order:—

PORT DIVISION.	Guns.	STARBOARD DIVISION.	Guns.
<i>Magicienne</i> , Fisher .. .. .	16	<i>Basilisk</i> , Jenner .. .. .	6
<i>Blenheim</i> , Hall .. .. .	60	<i>James Watt</i> , Elliot .. .. .	91
<i>Colossus</i> , Robinson .. .. .	60	<i>Hogue</i> , Ramsay .. .. .	60
<i>Duke of Wellington</i> (Flag) ..	131	<i>Edinburgh</i> , Hewlett .. .. .	58
<i>Gorgon</i> , Crawford .. .. .	6	<i>Cæsar</i> , Robb .. .. .	91
<i>Cressy</i> , Warren .. .. .	61	<i>Ajax</i> , Warden .. .. .	60
<i>Bulldog</i> , Gordon .. .. .	6	<i>Nile</i> , Mundy .. .. .	91
<i>Majestic</i> , Hope .. .. .	81	<i>Exmouth</i> (Flag) .. .. .	91
		<i>Royal George</i> , Codrington ..	102

The first off was the *Blenheim* under courses, topsails, and topgallant sails, the *James Watt* following closely in her wake under topsails and topgallant sails, and evidently having the heels of her. At a wide interval came the *Colossus* and *Hogue*, the latter carrying fore and maintopmast and topgallant studding sails; which example was followed by the other 60-gun block-ships. Generally, the ships carried royals, which the *Blenheim* was first to hoist, when abreast of the *Pylades*. The Port Admiral, Sir Thomas Cochrane, went out of harbour in the *Vivid*, while the fleet was under way, and remained close to the *Duke of Wellington* for some time, eventually proceeding some way out with the ships. Had not the weather been so hazy the picture from the shore would have been magnificent, but the first of the fleet was out of sight before any movement was known ashore. About half-past three, however, the mist suddenly lifted, and a glimpse was then obtained of the fleet in full sail about six miles from port, between the Warner and the Nab. The last signal seen was now made out, flying from the mast-head of the *Duke*, and was evidently in consequence of the wind falling light; it was for the line-of-battle ships to "Get up steam at low speed." During the time these manoeuvres were being performed by the fleet, the splendid new two-decker *Orion*, 91, under full steam, was cruising about the roadstead, and trying her speed by the measured mile. She is a magnificent ship, and apparently of great power. The *Bellerophon*, 78, sailing ship, afforded a sad contrast to the outgoing fleet, as she was towed into harbour with sick and wounded invalids from the Crimea. There were but few vessels of any kind moving about the fleet, owing to the general impression that it would not leave before Thursday. Among those out we noticed the *Vivid*, the *Pigmy*, the *Boe*, the *Argus*, and the trim little Dutch war-schooner *Mercur*, which got under way and stood out abreast of the Commander-in-Chief's ship. The only casualty was with a schooner-yacht, the property of Mr. H. D. P. Cunningham, R.N., the inventor and patentee of the plan for reefing topsails from the deck, who got under way with the fleet to exhibit the utility of that important application. The yacht got under the bows of the two-decker *Majestic*, carried away both her topmasts, and obliged the line-of-battle ship to drop anchor. At five o'clock on Wednesday the van of the Baltic fleet was hulled down from the extreme end of the land on the Portsmouth shore. On Thursday, at noon, it was in sight, off Dover. The weather was fine, with a light easterly breeze.

On Sunday morning the *Duke of Wellington*, 131, the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Dundas, returned to Spithead from the Downs, to effect repairs of damages she sustained by getting into collision with the *George Hurbutt*, an American emigrant-ship, on the night of the 4th inst., about six hours after leaving that port. As soon as she was in sight a party of shipwrights and riggers were sent off to her in one of the dockyard tugs, and these were at work on her all day. Admiral Dundas did not return in her, having shifted his flag to the *Nile*, 91, screw. Both vessels sustained considerable injuries by this unfortunate collision. The *Duke of Wellington* had her foreyard canted away, together with her port swinging boom, the whole of the port and part of the main-chains, quarter-gallery, and hammock-nettings, breaking the stock of the best bower anchor, and driving the sheet anchor from its berth into the gangway. The shock was fearful, the merchant ship losing foretopmast, bowsprit, jibboom, cut-

water, &c. The accident is said to have arisen from the emigrant ship suddenly coming upon the fleet, which were steaming down Channel at an easy rate—the night being very fine, and the moon shining brightly. The *Duke* reports that the cause of the accident was a bad "look out" on board the merchantman, the man who was steering her not seeing his danger till he was close on the *Duke*, whose helm was put hard-a-port, steering south, to get out of the way. By this it was thought that the vessels would have passed, when the merchantman suddenly put the helm hard-a-starboard, running into the *Duke's* fore-chains.

It will be seen from the following lists of the Baltic fleet for 1854 and 1855, that the naval force which has been sent out this year is much stronger than the one which Sir Charles Napier commanded:—

THE BALTIC FLEET OF 1854.			
Ships and Commanders.			
	Guns.	Men.	Horse-power.
<i>Duke of Wellington</i> , Capt. Gordon, flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B.; Michael Seymour, Captain of the Fleet .. .. .	131	1100	700
<i>Neptune</i> , Capt. Hutton, Flag of Rear-Admiral J. H. Munro .. .. .	120	970	—
<i>Edinburgh</i> , Captain Hewlett, Flag of Rear-Admiral Chads, C.B. .. .. .	58	600	450
<i>Nile</i> , Commodore Martin, C.B. .. .. .	91	850	500
<i>Royal George</i> , Capt. Codrington, C.B. .. .. .	120	990	400
<i>St. Jean d'Acre</i> , Capt. the Hon. H. Keppel .. .. .	101	900	600
<i>James Watt</i> , Capt. George Elliot .. .. .	91	850	600
<i>Cæsar</i> , Capt. Robb .. .. .	91	850	400
<i>Princess Royal</i> , Capt. Lord Clarence Paget .. .. .	91	850	400
<i>Majestic</i> , Capt. James Hope, C.B. .. .. .	81	750	400
<i>Cressy</i> , Capt. Warren .. .. .	81	750	400
<i>Prince Regent</i> , Captain H. Smith .. .. .	90	820	—
<i>Monarch</i> , Captain Erskine .. .. .	81	750	—
<i>Cumberland</i> , Captain Seymour .. .. .	70	650	—
<i>Hogue</i> , Captain W. Ramsay .. .. .	60	600	450
<i>Blenheim</i> , Captain the Hon. F. Pelham .. .. .	60	600	450
<i>Ajax</i> , Captain Warden .. .. .	60	600	450
<i>Imperieuse</i> , Captain Watson, C.B. .. .. .	51	530	350
<i>Euryalus</i> , Captain Ramsey .. .. .	51	530	400
<i>Arrogant</i> , Captain Yelverton .. .. .	46	450	350
<i>Amphion</i> , Captain A. C. Key .. .. .	31	390	300
<i>Leopard</i> , Captain George Gillard .. .. .	18	290	550
<i>Odin</i> , Captain Francis Scott .. .. .	16	270	550
<i>Valorous</i> , Captain Buckle .. .. .	16	220	400
<i>Desperate</i> , Captain D'Eyncourt .. .. .	8	175	400
<i>Penelope</i> , Captain Cadin .. .. .	18	200	650
<i>Magicienne</i> , Captain Fisher .. .. .	16	220	400
<i>St. George</i> , Captain Eyres, C.B. .. .. .	120	970	—
<i>Archer</i> , Captain Heathcote .. .. .	15	175	202
<i>Vulture</i> , Captain Glasse .. .. .	6	200	470
<i>Dragon</i> , Captain Wilcox .. .. .	6	200	550
<i>Conduct</i> , Captain Cumming .. .. .	8	175	400
<i>Cruiser</i> , Commander the Hon. G. Douglas .. .. .	14	160	60
<i>Bulldog</i> , Captain W. K. Hall .. .. .	6	160	500
<i>Driver</i> , Commander the Hon. A. Cochrane .. .. .	6	160	280
<i>Rosamond</i> , Commander Woodhouse .. .. .	6	160	280
<i>Gorgon</i> , Commander Craofo .. .. .	6	160	320
<i>Basilisk</i> , Commander the Hon. H. Egerton .. .. .	6	160	400
<i>Hecla</i> , Captain W. H. Hall .. .. .	6	135	240
<i>Lightning</i> , Captain B. J. Sullivan .. .. .	2	55	100
<i>Locust</i> , Lieutenant Commander Day .. .. .	3	55	100
<i>Alban</i> , Commander Otter .. .. .	3	52	100
<i>Porcupine</i> , Lieutenant G. M. Jackson .. .. .	3	60	122
<i>Volcano</i> , Second Master Gilpin .. .. .	4	37	140
<i>Otter</i> , Lieutenant W. A. J. Heath .. .. .	3	36	120
<i>Pigmy</i> , Lieutenant Hunt .. .. .	3	36	100
<i>Cuckoo</i> , Lieutenant A. G. E. Murray .. .. .	3	36	100
<i>Belleisle</i> , Commander Hosken .. .. .	24	240	—
<i>Zephyr</i> , Lieutenant Crawley .. .. .	3	36	100

THE BALTIC FLEET FOR 1855.			
Ships and Commanders.			
	Guns.	Horse-power.	
<i>Duke of Wellington</i> , Captain Caldwell, flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon. R. S. Dundas, C.B.; Captain of the Fleet, the Hon. F. T. Pelham .. .. .	131	700	
<i>Exmouth</i> , Captain W. K. Hall, flag of Rear-Admiral Michael Seymour .. .. .	91	400	
<i>Retribution</i> , Captain Fisher, flag of Rear-Admiral R. L. Baynes .. .. .	28	400	
<i>Royal George</i> , Captain Codrington, C.B. .. .. .	120	400	
<i>James Watt</i> , Captain George Elliot .. .. .	91	600	
<i>Cæsar</i> , Capt. Robb .. .. .	91	600	
<i>Princess Royal</i> , Capt. Lord Clarence Paget .. .. .	91	600	
<i>Majestic</i> , Capt. James Hope, C.B. .. .. .	81	400	
<i>Cressy</i> , Capt. Warren .. .. .	81	400	
<i>Prince Regent</i> , Capt. H. Smith .. .. .	90	820	
<i>Monarch</i> , Capt. Erskine .. .. .	81	750	
<i>Cumberland</i> , Capt. Seymour .. .. .	70	650	
<i>Hogue</i> , Capt. W. Ramsay .. .. .	60	600	
<i>Blenheim</i> , Capt. the Hon. F. Pelham .. .. .	60	600	
<i>Ajax</i> , Capt. Warden .. .. .	60	600	
<i>Imperieuse</i> , Capt. Watson, C.B. .. .. .	51	530	
<i>Euryalus</i> , Capt. Ramsey .. .. .	51	530	
<i>Arrogant</i> , Capt. Yelverton .. .. .	46	450	
<i>Amphion</i> , Capt. A. C. Key .. .. .	31	390	
<i>Leopard</i> , Capt. George Gillard .. .. .	18	290	
<i>Odin</i> , Capt. Francis Scott .. .. .	16	270	
<i>Valorous</i> , Capt. Buckle .. .. .	16	220	
<i>Desperate</i> , Capt. D'Eyncourt .. .. .	8	175	
<i>Penelope</i> , Capt. Cadin .. .. .	18	200	
<i>Magicienne</i> , Capt. Fisher .. .. .	16	220	
<i>St. George</i> , Capt. Eyres, C.B. .. .. .	120	970	
<i>Archer</i> , Capt. Heathcote .. .. .	15	175	
<i>Vulture</i> , Capt. Glasse .. .. .	6	200	
<i>Dragon</i> , Capt. Wilcox .. .. .	6	200	
<i>Conduct</i> , Capt. Cumming .. .. .	8	175	
<i>Cruiser</i> , Commander the Hon. G. Douglas .. .. .	14	160	
<i>Bulldog</i> , Capt. W. K. Hall .. .. .	6	160	
<i>Driver</i> , Commander the Hon. A. Cochrane .. .. .	6	160	
<i>Rosamond</i> , Commander Woodhouse .. .. .	6	160	
<i>Gorgon</i> , Commander Craofo .. .. .	6	160	
<i>Basilisk</i> , Commander the Hon. H. Egerton .. .. .	6	160	
<i>Hecla</i> , Capt. W. H. Hall .. .. .	6	135	
<i>Lightning</i> , Capt. B. J. Sullivan .. .. .	2	55	
<i>Locust</i> , Lieutenant Commander Day .. .. .	3	55	
<i>Alban</i> , Commander Otter .. .. .	3	52	
<i>Porcupine</i> , Lieutenant G. M. Jackson .. .. .	3	60	
<i>Volcano</i> , Second Master Gilpin .. .. .	4	37	
<i>Otter</i> , Lieutenant W. A. J. Heath .. .. .	3	36	
<i>Pigmy</i> , Lieutenant Hunt .. .. .	3	36	
<i>Cuckoo</i> , Lieutenant A. G. E. Murray .. .. .	3	36	
<i>Belleisle</i> , Commander Hosken .. .. .	24	240	
<i>Zephyr</i> , Lieutenant Crawley .. .. .	3	36	

FLOATING BATTERIES, TO BE ADDED.			
	Guns.	Guns.	Guns.
<i>Glutton</i> .. 16   <i>Ætna</i> .. 16   <i>Meteor</i> .. 16   <i>Thunder</i> .. 16			
<i>Blazer</i> .. 1   <i>Hardy</i> .. 1   <i>Manly</i> .. 1   <i>Porcupine</i> .. 1			
<i>Firm</i> .. 1   <i>Havoc</i> .. 1   <i>Mastiff</i> .. 1   <i>Surly</i> .. 1			
MORTAR VESSELS.			
	Guns.	Guns.	Guns.
<i>Gleaner</i> .. 3   <i>Biter</i> .. 2   <i>Snap</i> .. 2   <i>Wind</i> .. 2			
<i>Pelter</i> .. 3   <i>Boxer</i> .. 2   <i>Jackdaw</i> .. 2   <i>Starling</i> .. 2			
<i>Ruby</i> .. 3   <i>Clinker</i> .. 2   <i>Jasper</i> .. 2   <i>Stork</i> .. 2			
<i>Pincher</i> .. 3   <i>Cracker</i> .. 2   <i>Jack</i> .. 2   <i>Twinger</i> .. 2			
<i>Teazer</i> .. 3   <i>Dapper</i> .. 2   <i>Magpie</i> .. 2   <i>Thistle</i> .. 2			
<i>Badger</i> .. 3   <i>Fancy</i> .. 2   <i>Redwing</i> .. 2   <i>Weazel</i> .. 2			
<i>Snapper</i> .. 3   <i>Grinder</i> .. 2   <i>Skylark</i> .. 2   <i>Pigmy</i> .. 2			

*Belleisle*—Hospital ship, Commander Hosken.

*Æolus*—Shell magazine. | *Volage*—Powder magazine.

In looking over these lists it will be observed that, whereas one division of last year's fleet was composed chiefly of sailing line-of-battle ships, in this year's fleet all are steamers. Nor did Sir Charles Napier possess any steam floating batteries or mortar vessels, nor even a gun-boat worthy of the name. Hardly any of the gun-boats are ready to sail, but now that the main body of the fleet has cleared off, all hands at the dockyards have been put to work upon them, and no doubt they will be in the Baltic as soon as there may be occasion for their services. It is expected that the five batteries will be launched in the Thames on or before Monday next, the 16th inst., when they will be instantly fitted and dispatched for service under the most active, energetic, and skilful Captains in the Royal Navy.

The fleet left the Downs on Monday. At five a.m. the signal was made to get steam up, and shorten in their cables, which was at once obeyed, and at ten minutes to six the signal to weigh was made. The *Nile* led the van, and the other ships in succession followed in two lines. The weather was rainy, and persons on shore could not discern the fleet very far.

At Deptford the newly-launched screw gun-vessels, by Pitcher, are being fitted with every dispatch; and at Woolwich the mortar vessels

have been taken in hand, and are being fitted with the "sling" mortar carriages, and also on the old bed principle, as fast as they can.

Portsmouth still has a very powerful force of ships left, notwithstanding the departure of the bulk of the Baltic expedition. There were on the 6th inst. the following:—

Ships and Commanders.			
	Guns.	Men.	Horse-power.
<i>Neptune</i> , Captain Hutton .. .. .	120	970	—
<i>St. George</i> , Captain Eyres, C.B. .. .. .	120	970	—
<i>Orion</i> , Captain Erskine .. .. .	91	850	600
<i>Calcutta</i> , Captain J. J. Stopford .. .. .	81	750	—
<i>Powerful</i> , Captain Massie .. .. .	81	750	—
<i>Hastings</i> , Captain Cadin .. .. .	60	600	200
<i>Pembroke</i> , Captain Seymour .. .. .	60	600	200
<i>Retribution</i> , Captain Fisher .. .. .	28	330	400
<i>Pylades</i> , Captain D'Eyncourt .. .. .	21	300	250
<i>Malacca</i> , Captain Farquhar .. .. .	17	200	200
<i>Odin</i> , Captain Wilcox .. .. .	16	270	550
<i>Centaur</i> , Captain Clifford .. .. .	6	200	540
<i>Cruiser</i> , Com. the Hon. G. Douglas .. .. .	14	160	60
<i>Falcon</i> , Commander Pullen .. .. .	14	160	100
<i>Ariel</i> , Commander Luce .. .. .	9	100	60
<i>Gorgon</i> , Commander R. B. Crawford .. .. .	6	160	230
<i>Driver</i> , Commander A. H. Gardner .. .. .	6	160	280
<i>Samson</i> (preparing for commission) .. .. .	6	200	467
<i>Lightning</i> , Lieutenant Campbell .. .. .	8	52	100
<i>Pelter</i> (tender to Cressy) .. .. .	1	33	60

A letter from Elsinore of the 3rd inst., says, "Four steam-frigates of the flying squadron arrived and anchored in the roads on the 1st inst., at noon, but were obliged to return in the afternoon, some with loss of anchor and chain. Five sail—namely, the *Arrogant*, *Esk*, *Tartar*, *Archer*, and *Desperate*—came in again yesterday, and, the Swedish side of the Sound being clear of ice, they proceeded up to Landskrona. Four of the above squadron have arrived in the Belt."

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The force at Spithead received an unexpected and important addition on Sunday morning by the return of the flag-ship *Duke of Wellington*, Captain Caldwell, to repair the damage sustained by the collision with the American ship *Hurbutt*, also in Portsmouth harbour under similar circumstances. She seems to have struck the *Duke* amidships on the port side, taking the bower anchor and carrying away the stock right in half amidships, got foul of the forechairs and took them right in half, took the end of the foreyard, lifted the sheet anchor right up in the waist, carried away the hammock-nettings in the forecabin and waist, stove in the port, entering that and seven others, then smashed part of the Admiral's stern-walk and the ward-room quarter gallery; the swinging-boom, of course, went too. The *Duke* left the Downs on Saturday at noon, and arrived at Spithead yesterday morning at eight, when Captain Caldwell landed and sent in his list of defects, to repair which Dockyard artificers were at once sent off. It is supposed the refit will occupy a week. Rear-Admiral Dundas, in the interim, shifted his flag, and returns to the *Nile*, 91, Captain Mundy.

The want of sufficiently-experienced non-commissioned officers for the Turkish contingent in the Crimea has been much felt, and, in consequence, a notice has been issued at the Horse Guards by the authorities, stating that thirty discharged cavalry soldiers, of good characters, were required for non-commissioned officers. A liberal bounty is offered, and the rate of payment is to be 4s. 6d. per day. As an additional inducement, the number of years they had previously served will be taken into account.

The Government are fitting up every available ship and steamer which has been lying idle in various ports, so that in about six months' time it will be, to a considerable extent, independent of the merchant and packet service for war transports. Already the charge for tonnage for war purposes is reduced. Large numbers of the present war transports will in a few months hence be restored to the merchant and packet service.

The effect of releasing militiamen who enlisted prior to the 12th of May, 1854, from permanent service, continues to be felt with more or less severity in the different corps. In the South Middlesex the commanding officer addressed the men, appealing to them—"as most of them had been enrolled at Pimlico, within sight of her Majesty's Palace, they would remain true to her Majesty, and stick to their regiment and their commanding officer." The result has been that only 60 men have left the regiment. This corps, since its formation, has given 320 men to the line, and still musters 500 men. The Nottingham has had its ranks much thinned. The Northumberland was reduced on Saturday week to less than half the effective strength, about 200 only remaining. The number in the Leicestershire does not now amount to above 400. In the Royal Radnor Rifles only 9 men out of 78 have declined to serve. Of the West Suffolk 400 were entitled to their discharge, but of that number between 150 and 200 have been re-attested. The West Norfolk loses 200 men, and the effective strength is reduced to 460 men, including the staff. In the East Norfolk 500 men are liberated. In the Monmouthshire, unfortunately, much insubordination has been evinced. Two hundred men are entitled to their discharge; the regiment, however, will then be at least 500 strong, and is in a state of great efficiency. Of the 2nd Somerset, in Cork, 470 were discharged, and sailed for Bristol, leaving the regiment a skeleton. Of the 3rd West York 320 were disembodied; of the Cambridgeshire, 390; and all left Dublin last week for England. Of the Northamptonshire in Dublin, 250 claimed their discharge and left for England.

On Tuesday last the officers and medical staff attached to the recruiting department were engaged in inspecting one of the largest bodies (173 in number) of volunteers and recruits that has been attested in the metropolis in any one day since the commencement of the war.



It is said Government have seriously entertained a proposal to divide the duties of the chair of Natural History in Edinburgh University.





MEN-OF-WAR'S MEN LEAVING PORTSMOUTH FOR THE BALTIC FLEET.





WOMEN LEAVING "THE HARD," PORTSEA, FOR THE BALTIC FLEET.







*THE THEATRES, &c.*

[illegible]

OTHER theatres have not gone to the cost this year of furnishing Easter pieces; and, in fact, owing to the state of the war, exist in rather an exceptional state. Things must "suffer a change" before theatricals can regain their wonted position. The Lyceum company exhibited on Easter Monday at SADLER'S WELLS. Mr. F. Robinson supplied the place of Mr. C. Mathews in "Husbands, Rejoice," and fairly won his spurs in the competition. The "Cozy Couple," and "Two Heads are Better than One," successfully followed. Mr. and Mrs. F. Matthews and Mr. Roxby acted with spirit. The audience was numerous, and it is likely that the company will prosper in their temporary asylum. The OLYMPIC puts forth no novelty, "The Yellow Dwarf" sufficing for the present. Mr. George Vining and Miss Castleton appeared (for the first time) as *Mr. and Mrs. Howard*, in "Law for Ladies." Mr. Robson, in "Kill or Cure," was as effective as usual. The small amount of effort required at this house to ensure its progress may serve to show the advantage of good acting as the staple of attraction. There was likewise no novelty at the SUNSHY; but Mr. Wright has been engaged for a few nights in "Victorine," "My Precious Petsy," and the "Wreck Ashore." At the MARLYNEONE a sub-management is at present regnant. "The Merry Wives of Windsor" was, on Monday, respectably performed. *Falstaff* was sustained by Mr. Barrett; the rest of the characters were undertaken by some whose names we recognise as lately pertaining to the St. James's company. Miss Rosina Wright (late of the Lyceum) also appeared in a "ballet divertissement." The list of pieces announced imply some ambition in the *troupe*; and we trust that the members of it may find their enterprise an improving one—to themselves individually as rising young artists, as well as collectively in a more material sense.

THE ROYAL PANOPTICON.—Among the Easter novelties produced at this excellent Institution was a lecture on "Life in Pompeii," by Mr. Leicester Buckingham, illustrated by dioramic views, depicting the past and present appearance of that interesting city. After dwelling on the interest which belongs to the domestic life of antiquity, and the unique facilities which Pompeii affords for its study, Mr. Buckingham sketched briefly the topography and early history of that city; and then, transporting his auditors from Pompeii in ruins to Pompeii in the zenith of its glory, he traced a vivid picture of its ancient aspect, and described the construction of its dwellings, and the ordinary routine of daily life among its citizens; and concluded with a graphic summary of the most striking memorials of the sudden destruction of the city which the labours of the excavators have unveiled. The pictures embraced views of the Bay of Naples, and of the Ruins of the Gate of Herculaneum, and the House of Sallust; and Restorations of the Houses of Sallust and of the tragic poet, the Temple of Fortune, &c. The "Scenes of the War in the Crimea" have received considerable additions; among which the most important are a pictorial map of the territory now occupied by the besieging armies around Sebastopol, and illustrations of the Light Cavalry Charge at Balaklava, and the Hospital at Scutari. The illustrative lecture, delivered by Mr. Leicester Buckingham, conveys a concise sketch of the history and topography of the Crimea, and a succinct narrative of the

**HAMPTON COURT AND St. JOHN'S WOOD.**—In a Chapter of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, in Clerkenwell, held 11th Jan., 1514, Sir T. Dacres prior, a lease was granted to Cardinal Wolsey of the manor of Hampton, which the most eminent physicians of England and learned doctors of Padua had selected as the healthiest spot within twenty miles of London for the site of a palace for the Cardinal. In this curious document (Gotton MSS. British Museum) is a grant of four loads of timber annually for pipes for the Hampton Weir, to be cut "in and for Serente John's Wode. Midd."—*Curiosities of London.*





DEPARTURE, FROM PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD, OF REAR-ADMIRAL DUNDAS, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BALTIC FLEET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## EMBARKATION OF THE ADMIRAL.

FROM Portsmouth many a renowned sailor has gone on board his ship to lead the fleets of England to battle, to blockade the harbours of the enemy, or to keep watch and ward along the coasts of our island. The greatest amongst all

the noble names that light  
Our history's gilded line,

Nelson, stepped on board the boat which conveyed him to his flag-ship, the *Victory*, from Southsea Beach;—at least such is the tradition of Portsmouth. Many hundreds of people crowded to the spot to see him off and bid him God speed! The present Commander of the Baltic Fleet took leave of the land in a manner quite consistent with his modest antecedents. He walked on board his boat from the Dockyard-stairs in the manner depicted by our Artist, who has given permanence to a scene which otherwise was not likely to make much sensation. But there is more significance in this incident than meets the eye at the first glance. What would we not give now for a literal transcript of that fact on Southsea Beach, in 1805, when the greatest sailor of all time went forth to fight his last and greatest battle?

## OUR ARSENALS IN CHEAPSIDE.

THE quiet unimaginative inhabitants of "Chepe" will most probably raise their eyelids in mild wonder on being told that they have been all along (without knowing it) living amongst the arsenals in which are accumulated the most potent of our projectiles for attacking the forces and humbling the power of the Czar; but the diligent searchers after first causes must come at last to the conclusion that, however great may be the bravery of our soldiers and sailors, however long the range of our Lancaster guns, however formidable the entrenchments we may be at this moment throwing up around Sebastopol, it is in such places as Cheapside, and the surrounding streets, that the wealth is earned, the sinews of war created, which gives England a position in the political world to which neither the extent of her surface, nor the numbers of her population, would otherwise entitle her. It is in such places she acquires the wealth which enables her to repair the first blunders of a campaign, to build successive fleets, to subsidise needy allies—in short, to do as she has always hitherto done, make every cause in which she once seriously embarks become in the long run a triumph to the national arms.

The great city houses of London are in truth our arsenals, and are in themselves amongst the greatest wonders of the great Metropolis. The visitor will not find them in his Guide-book, catalogued along with Madame Tussaud and the Tower; neither will his eyes be arrested by their outward and visible signs as he travels gazing through the main avenues of the City. No: as a general rule he must dive down obscure lanes, or thread deserted-looking streets to find them, and, if he be not accompanied by one of the initiated, will never imagine that behind a line of dim and badly-cleaned windows, or up a flight of steps, whose only decoration is a few scattered straws, a perfect hive of busy bees is ensconced, and an immense traffic going on, under a system of organisation so perfect that, if it could only be transferred bodily to Whitehall, would set our Horse-guards, Commissariat, and Ordnance departments right in a week. London contains many establishments of this description, each employing its hundreds of hands, its hundreds of thousands of pounds capital, and acting as depôts for the textile products of the world, in which they are classified and priced, and then again distributed amongst the world's consumers. These establishments have not, as a general rule, arrived at their present dimensions suddenly, but have been of slow growth, the fruits of the labours of two or three successive generations of energetic men, who have thrown their whole lives into the task of rearing them, and, in some instances, very much curtailed their own natural longevity by their exertions. The tale is not unfrequently that of some young Scot or English provincial arriving from the country with nothing but honesty, energy, and natural talent to recommend him, who, getting employment in a busy haberdashery shop, marries his master's daughter, and, under his improved management, the retail shop gradually expands into the great City wholesale house. The first success attracts fresh capital, new names come into the firm, trade is extended, the house is enlarged, until at last the number of hands employed equals the staff of a public office, and the amount of trade done is reckoned annually by millions sterling.

Sterne says—"If you want to paint captivity sorely, you must take a single captive." To give the reader some idea of the extent and importance of these great City houses, we shall take one situated close to Bow Church, not because it is more remarkable for extent or the amount of its trade than many of its neighbours, but because an accident has made us more familiar with its interior economy. In the right-hand corner of Bow Churchyard a very unpretending doorway leads you into the extensive premises of Messrs. Copestake, Moore, and Crampton, *cumcraés*, as the French would say, to the traffic in various descriptions of British lace, and the other lighter contributions to the female toilet. One would imagine that for so light a business a small establishment would be sufficient for an enormous trade, but some idea of the magnitude of London commercial operations may be formed when the reader is told that to the sale of lace, sewed muslins, millinery, and baby linen, a warehouse is devoted which, gradually enlarging, has run down the whole length of the yard, and at last, burst into Cheapside in all the glory of a handsome Italian front, towering three or four stories above all the neighbouring houses. Three hundred assistants of both sexes find constant employment in classifying and selling the goods, fifty-eight clerks are always kept busy recording their transactions in the ledgers, and between fifty and sixty travellers are perpetually beating up, not the covers, but the country towns, for that custom which is the life-blood of the establishment. Nothing can be more striking than the sight which bursts upon the visitor when he passes the comparatively tranquil threshold, and finds himself in a moment surrounded by respectable-looking young men, hurrying to and fro, jostled by people from all parts of the country, transacting business in all imaginable varieties of dialect, or in imminent danger of being crushed by one of the immense "lifts" which are perpetually moving the goods from the bottom to the top of the house, or vice versa. Everything seems to the inexperienced eye to be at high pressure, and in complete confusion; but a little more careful examination will soon convince him that the most perfect system and organisation reigns throughout, and that the smallest article cannot pass from hand to hand without being regularly accounted for. The principle of all this is like the main-spring of a watch, simple enough; it is the number of details that, like the wheels of the same useful machine, gives the appearance of complexity. To one department is allotted the receipt of the goods in bales as they come from the various factories. Having been duly entered here, they are dispatched in order to the different departments. One immense room, with numerous assistants, absorbs the cotton nets, one of the most homely and cheap but most extensively used of the materials for female finery. This article, which is made by machinery, is, we believe, an exclusively English fabric, and is sold in vast quantities by the house. Another department is devoted to the Nottingham silk lace, also made by machinery, and for the production of which Messrs. Copestake and Company maintain a large factory in Nottingham. The universal black cap, which we suppose our maid-servants have adopted out of compliment to our venerated judges, has a department to itself; while the pillow-lace of Buckinghamshire, and the costly productions of Honiton, each give occupation to large portions of the building. The contents of two rooms we found particularly attractive. In one devoted to the finer descriptions of cambric and sewed muslin we found that the fine arts had been laid under tasteful contributions, in the preparations of exceedingly pretty little boxes, of different shapes and sizes, handsomely gilt and decorated, and having on their lids pictures coloured in imitation of enamel, and of a very respectable artistic execution. These are each filled with a dozen cambric handkerchiefs; and the theory upon which they are constructed affords an amusing illustration of the extent to which a knowledge and appreciation of human weaknesses must enter into the calculations of trade. These tempting little boxes are technically called "introduction goods;" and the shopkeeper of agreeable manners keeps them lying snug under his counter until his lady customer has completed the purchases for which she had come out shopping; then, if any loose unappropriated change appears glistening through the silk purse, or against the red sides of the *porte-monnaie*, out come the pretty little boxes filled with the nicest possible embroidered handkerchiefs; and the husband must be a brute indeed who objects to the instantaneous investment of the balance of his cheque in their purchase. The manufacture of these boxes was originally a monopoly of our Parisian neighbours, their use being to contain the gifts of the *Jour de l'An*, but now they are extensively made in London, quite as tasteful in appearance and much more solid in construction than the French originals. Higher up, and occupying more than one large apartment, are the dominions of Flora, appropriately presided over by the fairer members of the establishment. One room is devoted to the productions of English artists, and another to the French; and it would be hard to say to which must be given the palm of skilfulness in construction or brilliancy of colour. The whole region glows like a rich parterre, and has all the fragrance of a real garden, for modern art has contrived to impart the natural odour to the carnation and others of the sweet-smelling flowers. But, step softly: we are now, although up about four pair of stairs, on classic ground. In the room devoted to the gorgeous camellia, the drooping iris, the glowing Paxton rose, the suggestive orange flower, and all the other bright-tinted productions of the Rue St. Denis, it is supposed that Milton was born, and his bust, decked with evergreens of the true City brown, reminds the spectator of those immortal flowers, with which—

Thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks  
in Vallambrosa—

the "blind old man" has for all future ages decked the garden of English

poetic literature. However, we are describing a City house in the lace trade—not writing a rhapsody about Milton—so must leave the French flower-room, its famous bust, and its intelligent and obliging president, and ascend higher still to an extensive range of apartments situated in the upper atmospheric strata, and devoted to what, think you, fair and gentle reader!—to baby linen! and all the other paraphernalia of that interesting period in married life when the joy of the newly-made father makes him totally reckless of all pecuniary considerations. Here are such delicious morning-gowns, such captivating convalescent-caps, such delicately-embroidered baptismal robes (only fifteen guineas a-piece) for the young Astyanax, who is sure to be the image of his father. Here they lie piled in heaps, or ranged in rows, classed, ticketed, and numbered, nothing but material silk or muslin; but there is not one of these pretty miniature habiliments that is not doomed to be the cynosure of the admiring eyes of a whole family, the herald of the best and holiest emotions—the harbinger of a life for weal or woe, for fame, fortune, or perhaps misery. The great variety, immense number, and often the minute size of some of the most valuable of all these articles keep the counting-house, with its fifty-eight clerks, employed in entering, crediting, and debiting, from year's end to year's end. The travellers are always on the move in town and country; and the "buyers"—another most important and generally well-paid class of functionaries—perpetually ransack all the markets at home and abroad for the newest patterns and the most attractive varieties of goods. On these gentlemen rests great responsibility; as to the judicious character of their purchases the prosperity of the house must be greatly indebted. On them also devolves the duty of marking the prices at which the various articles are to be sold at the retail dealers; so that, taken along with the travellers—the great distributors—these energetic and skilful collectors may be ranked as the main pillars of a great City house. The principals, like the landlord of an inn, are not often seen or heard of. Their pleasing duty is to provide the capital, and absorb the profits; and, as far as actual labour is concerned, they rest on the laurels they had gained in their struggle up the ladder, merely using their experience and judgment in the selection of proper persons for the actual work. In the case of the house we have just been describing, one of the partners (Mr. Moore) most honourably and usefully devotes the comparative leisure he has earned by his earlier energy and industry to the fostering and maintaining of the Commercial Travellers' Schools—one of the most valuable and best-conducted charities of the metropolis.

**THE ESPANA SAYS:—**"The persons employed at the Palace complain that they have not received their salaries for February and March; but this is not surprising, since the Queen herself has not yet been paid her allowance for the month of January."

**AN ANTEILUVIAN TOAD.**—A live toad, in a torpid state, was recently dug out of a "hard pan" at Roulund, Vermont, some fifteen feet below the surface, where he must have reposed for centuries. On being laid on the grass he soon revived, and hopped off to give the worms of the nineteenth century a specimen of antediluvian skill in "snapping them up."

**AN IMAGINATIVE DIPLOMATIST.**—The Vienna correspondent of the *Independence* states that one of the members of the German Powers called the other day on one of the Plenipotentiaries of the Congress, and of course expected to find him deep in notes and protocols. To his surprise he found the diplomatist before a fine fire, tranquilly reading Schiller's beautiful poem of "The Bell." "I will write to my Government," exclaimed the Envoy, "that this is the manner in which the Congress makes progress."

**PRINCE MENSCHIKOFF.**—The death of Menschikoff seems to be no longer doubtful, but its cause is still a mystery. He is said to have been wounded by an English shell on the 18th of February, and to have sunk at last under the effects of the blow. According to the current statements, he was carried to Baghchaserai, and thence to Simpheropol, with the view of being transported by easy stages to Odessa. He accordingly started from Simpheropol on the 5th, but became so much worse on the way, that he was obliged to remain at Perckop, where he died a few days after the master whom he had so much influenced and so unscrupulously served.—*Letter from the Crimea.*

**"NATURALISING A RUSSIAN."**—The master of the *Jessie Mitchell*, lately discharging guano in Leith Docks, from the island of Leone, relates a humorous scene which occurred under his own eye in that island. The barque *Atlantic*, seized and sold in Leith as a Russian prize, left the island of Leone on a day or two prior to the arrival of the *Jessie Mitchell*. One of the Russian crew had deserted from the *Atlantic*, and concealed himself on the island; but he afterwards discovered himself to the seamen, and declared his desire to renounce his allegiance and become a British subject. How to effect the transformation was a question which puzzled Jack greatly; however, on the arrival of the *Jessie Mitchell*, her crew, along with the seamen on shore, met in solemn conclave, and their united wisdom determined that as water is ever essential of purity, and its cleansing properties have been known and appreciated in all ages and countries, it was the only medium which could effect the momentous change of converting a Russian into a true British subject. The conclave next adjourned to a small creek or basin, around the white pebble beach of which they arranged themselves, about three yards apart, each with a bucket, while the poor Russian commenced walking round the margin of the creek, repeating the form of abjuration taught him by the tars, who took care, on their part, that he should receive from each a full bucket of water. This august ceremony completed, the sailors, with three hearty cheers, acknowledged him as a British subject, and admitted him, with all the honours, to their society.

**AN ADVENTURE OF THE SIEGE.**—The *Journal de Baugé* (Maine-et-Loire) relates the following act of courage performed by one of the sharpshooters of the Crimea, and related by himself in a letter to his mother:—"I must explain to you that at about 100 or 120 yards from our trenches the Russians had placed a stake at which they levelled their guns, in order that the shot by falling there should ricochet on our works. By this means two of our guns had been dismounted, and ten or a dozen of our artillerymen killed. It was necessary at all hazards to remove this mark, and for that purpose a man was to be found who would resolve to sacrifice his life, for he would have to pass under a well-supported fire from twenty pieces of cannon. There was, however, some little chance in the man's favour, as there were some large blocks of stone lying here and there which might shelter him from the fire of the artillery; but, on the other hand, he might fall into an ambuscade of a Russian advanced post and be made prisoner, or might be killed by an advanced sentinel. My Lieutenant had been for twenty minutes talking with a *Chief d'Escadron*, who had asked whether among his riflemen he did not know a man who would undertake the mission which I have just mentioned to you. The Lieutenant told him he would undertake to find him a man; for I must tell you that for the last four months I have made one of the *francs tireurs* who have been so much talked of in France. The Lieutenant then came and proposed the enterprise to me, and five minutes sufficed for me to reflect on what I had to do. I thought of you, my excellent mother, and of my little sister Mariette; for I did not feel at all sure of ever seeing you again. I then jumped over the trench and went towards the town, and my heart, I can assure you, was beating strongly. I at last reached the spot, laid hold of the stake and shook it, and with much difficulty I pulled it out of the ground. The moment the point of it disappeared from the horizon a tremendous detonation was heard, and a regular shower of balls and grape-shot fell round me. I ran off with the rapidity of a hare, with my trophy on my shoulder, and I fell into the arms of my Lieutenant, who received me with the greatest enthusiasm. A report was immediately made to the General-in-Chief, and I was mentioned in the order of the day of my battalion, and of all the army, for my *sans peur* and my courage. I cannot describe to you what I felt when I found myself proclaimed for the decoration; I was wild with joy, and if God is kind enough to preserve me in the terrible assault, I hope to show you my decoration, as I once more sit by your warm fireside. *Tout a vous et pour toujours*, your son, VICTOR PICHAULT."

**SIR JOHN BURGOYNE.**—He left the Camp to-day (March 21) and proceeded to Kamiesch, where he took a passage by the mail-steamers, on his way to England. All kinds of opinions and acts have been attributed to Sir John while he was here superintending the earlier operations of the siege, but no one has ever denied the entire devotion and zeal which the veteran General displayed in the prosecution of the works so far as he could control them. If his manner exhibited that stoical apathy and indifference which distinguish the few remaining disciples of "the Great Duke," his activity and personal energy were beyond his years. Whether he was for an immediate assault after we arrived before the place—whether he originated the famous flank march to Balaklava, which has now fallen into popular disfavour—whether he counselled delay at first, and afterwards recommended the bayonet—whether he allowed the enemy's defences to grow up under his eyes unintercepted—whether he left our right flank unguarded—whether he did all these things or not, he will, no doubt, be able to state to those who have a right to ascertain the truth; but it must, in justice, be remembered that Sir John Burgoyne was in an anomalous and difficult position from the time he joined the army at Varna, when Brigadier-General Tylden was in command of the Royal Engineers, up to the moment that he was relieved from responsibility by the recent arrival of Sir H. Jones. Sir John has certainly failed to command success, however much he may have deserved it. We can only hope that the efforts of his successors may be more fortunate. "As the tree falls, so must it lie." On his return to England, the Inspector-General of Fortifications will have an opportunity of vindicating himself from the charges which have been made by insinuation against his professional character. He can, at all events, let the country know whether his friends, who have maintained that Sir John had little or no power and control over the siege works, and should therefore have little or no responsibility, were right or wrong. The most serious accusation which has been made against him is that he permitted the enemy to throw up the tremendous works which have now so long defied our science and our artillery, without an effort to prevent them, and that he underrated their strength, and held out strong hopes that, after a couple of days' cannonade and bombardment, the place must fall. It was generally stated

that Sir John had said to a friend, "I have no objection to the place falling, but I am not prepared to see it fall before the end of the month." It was, however, a day after, the enemy opened with redoubled energy and power. We felt we had no prospect among us.—*Letter from Balaklava.*

## LITERATURE.

**FOOD AND ITS ADULTERATIONS; COMPRISING THE REPORTS OF THE ANALYTICAL SANITARY COMMISSION OF THE "LANCET" FOR THE YEARS 1851 TO 1854 INCLUSIVE.** By ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D. Longman.

Take an ordinary wine-glass, half fill it with common port wine—to operate with a larger quantity in the experiment about to be proposed might be dangerous. Turn the glass thus charged upside down over a red-hot fire. A flash of flame will immediately ensue, of such magnitude as to suggest that if you had exploded rather more port you would probably have set fire to the chimney. In fact, the port, so called, burns almost as if it were alcohol, simply because alcohol constitutes the greater part of it. This alcohol is not the spirit of the wine; it is spirit in the wine, most likely spirit of something other than wine, introduced into the wine to adapt it for the "British market." It is strange how almost every good thing imported into this country has to be deteriorated, in order to be "adapted to the British market." Foreign plays and operas even—ideal and mental food—require, it seems, to be "adapted," by mutilations and additions, to what, for goods of that description, is the "British market"—the British stage. Yet recent experiments have tended to show that this particular market desires no such adaptation, and is perfectly capable of appreciating the genuine article when presented to it. So, perhaps, the British market at large is able to exercise a sound judgment about material good things when it has the chance, and would like to have real port wine, for instance, sent to it, instead of the "adapted" beverage, if possible.

Port wine and foreign operas, however, are the luxuries of the few; and if if adaptation to the British market were limited to goods of that sort, it would not much signify to the general British public. Port is adequately represented in the Legislature; port is strong in more senses than one, and can take care of itself. But tea, coffee, tobacco, snuff, vinegar, and pepper, with their purity or impurity, concern the mass of the people; and, considered as matters of popular consumption, are only too weak, both in quality and legislative influence. Unfortunately these, and all or most other descriptions of aliment and condiment, are likewise "adapted" to the British market, and thereby very much the reverse of adapted to the British stomach, and every other organ of the British bodily constitution connected with, and dependent on, that vital one.

The adaptation of provisions for sale rather than for consumption, is, in a word, their adulteration. The adulteration of articles of food and drink has long been a matter of uneasy interest, and of strong, though vague, misgiving. Accum's "Death in the Pot," between thirty and forty years ago, awoke attention to the subject; which has since been more or less accurately explored by Mitchell, Normandy, Chevalier, Jules Garnier, and Harel; and has now at length derived a singularly lucid exposition from the researches, so far as they have extended—and their extent has been very large—of Dr. Hassall. The report of these inquiries fills between 600 and 700 closely-printed pages of a large octavo, replete with details of the fraudulent contaminations commonly practised by the people's purveyors, at the people's expense of health and pocket.

Adulteration might be represented pictorially as a Cerberus—a monster with three heads. Under one head is comprised simple "adaptation" to a real or supposed demand of the popular palate, consisting in the admixture of flavouring, piquant, or fragrant substances, as by mixing Cayenne pepper with gin, or oil of vitriol with vinegar. The gin, to be sure, is generally bad gin in this case, and the vinegar bad vinegar; and the instances of adulteration, solely intended to suit the taste of the customer, are comparatively few.

"Adaptation" to the eye, by the addition of colouring matter, constitutes another head of adulteration. Pickles are dyed, confectionery is painted, with poison. Comparatively honest Italian-warehousemen put up genuine anchovies; downright rogues in the same line, sprats, in red mud, to invite the public vision. The deception, rather than the gratification, of sight, is, however, more generally the purpose with which commodities are tinted; the colour being used to disguise their inferiority or impurity.

Adulteration under the third head is the most extensive species of that form of rascality. It simply consists in the process of diluting and weakening a valuable but a worthless article, in order that, the latter being sold at the same price as the former, the purchaser may be cheated out of the difference. Early allusion to this fraud will be found in the pages of Mr. Joseph Miller, who relates an anecdote, pretty well known, in reference to "watering the rum, wetting the tobacco, and sanding the brown sugar." All these operations are examples of this variety of adulteration, which, however, is seldom committed alone, but necessitates the perpetration, also, of one or the other, or both, of its kindred villainies. The coffee which has been adulterated with potato-flour for the increase of its weight and bulk, requires to be further adulterated with burnt sugar, or "black jack," for the restoration of its appearance. The porter which has been lowered with water must have its taste reproduced by means of salt and worse substances.

The work of Dr. Hassall is not in any measure a compilation. The facts and disclosures contained in it are the results of strictly original investigation, of which the subjects have been variety examples of the stock-in-trade of actual grocers, tea-dealers, tobaccoists, bakers, confectioners, oilmen, butter and milk men, and other tradespeople carrying on business, honestly or dishonestly, as the case may have been—the latter in a deplorably large number of cases. Not only were these investigations original in the sense of being personal; there was originality also in the method, by which, what has long been an obstacle to practical analysis, and a fortification for rogues, has been surmounted.

By the help of modern chemistry, a wonderfully small fractional part of many substances contained in, or mingled with, some other substance may be discovered. The grave gives up its secret to the chemist, who detects the minutest particle of arsenic in the body of the victim long murdered. But everybody who is poisoned is not poisoned by an agent so responsive as arsenic to chemical tests. Most poisons of the vegetable class soon decompose, and cannot be recombined, or reproduced. If they contain permanent active principles, the quantity of these is commonly too small to admit of any demonstration which is practically trustworthy. Much of the vegetable rubbish with which articles of food are poisoned, in a comparatively mild degree, by adulteration, is undiscoverable by chemical science. Sloe-leaves among tea defy the examination of the detective chemist. He may demonstrate the tea not to contain as much of its active principle, "thein," as it ought; he may prove that its quality is bad, but he cannot show why; he cannot elicit from the fragments of the Chinese leaf the produce of the British blackthorn. But the problem that baffles chemistry is solved by vegetable anatomy. The microscope supplies the short-comings of the crucible and the test-tube. The root, leaf, stalk, bark, flower, fruit of each plant, herb, or tree, has its peculiar structure, discernible by microscopical examination in the minutest portion of each of those parts. The fragment of tea presents a different arrangement of cells, vessels, and other parts, from that exhibited by the piece of sloe-leaf; and the difference is distinguished with certainty by the aid of the microscope.

All vegetable substances consist mainly of the same chemical elements—carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and in some instances nitrogen. Many of them, so nearly alike in chemical composition as to be indistinguishable from each other, are so different in their active properties as to be, some nutritious, and others noxious, if not poisonous. Articles of food which are the same thing to the chemist, may be very different things to the consumer. Arrowroot is a form of starch; but wheat-flour contains another form of starch, and potato-flour constitutes a third, to which may be added sago and tapioca-flour, and the flours of all other farinaceous substances. All that chemistry has to say of these various articles is that they are starch; which is the superior article it sayeth not, it only knows that they are all turned indiscriminately blue by iodine. But the microscope shows that the starches consist of granules having distinct shape and structure in each variety of starch; so that, not only has the arrowroot granule a different appearance from the potato-starch and other starch granules, but the granules of different kinds of arrowroot differ also markedly among themselves in that particular. Thus, in a sample of mixed starches sold as arrowroot we are enabled, by the microscope, to discover the several starch granules of which the stuff is composed.

To Dr. Hassall, as chief analyst of the *Lancet* Commission on the Adulteration of Food, the credit is due of having first brought microscopical aid of chemical analysis, for the investigation of the subject in hand. What with chemistry, and what with microscopy, he has done much to disabuse us of some pleasant hallucinations. Perhaps we flattered ourselves that we were drinking tea. The supposition was only partially correct. We were imbibing an infusion of some tea (and a very little), but of a much greater quantity of sycamore, horse-chestnut, and plum-leaves; of stuff called "lie-tea" (a Chinese sophistication, consisting of tea-dust and ordinary dust); of catechu and paddy-husk, mingled with exhausted tea-leaves "faced," or polished, with black-lead, and coloured with indigo, Prussian-blue, turmeric, Chinese-yellow, China-clay or kaolin, and soapstone or French chalk. Under the name of ground coffee we were using a compound of chicory, roasted wheat and rye, burnt beans, acorns, and mangel-wurzel. Induced by the recommendation of a Chancellor of the Exchequer to try chicory as a



substitute for coffee, we have in fact made a more extensive trial of diverse parched cereals—barley, sawdust, mahogany ditto, ferruginous earths, and burnt sugar. With good arrowroot, in small proportion, we have eaten sago, potato, and tapioca starches, and had arrowroot in large proportion. Dutch, French, and Sicilian fish, and British sprats, smeared with bole Armenian and Venetian red, have entered our stomachs under the denomination of anchovies. Our bread has contained a considerable proportion of mashed potatoes, water, and alum: the latter of the two last-named ingredients having been added thereto to the end of incorporating therewith as much as possible of the former. On that bread we have spread butter, through which, also, much water was diffused by the medium of salt. Our cooks, imagining that they were flavouring our food with cinnamon and other spices merely, qualified them much more with cassia, flour of various kinds, ground rice, linseed-meal, mustard husks, deal sawdust and salt; and our devilled biscuits have been seasoned with a mixture truly diabolical, of Cayenne pepper, with ground rice, mustard-husks, deal sawdust, salt, brickdust, and red lead. Commingled with the cocoa and chocolate wherein we have trusted, we have partaken of several sorts of meal, of sugar, chicory, and of red ochre and of other ores of iron. We have smoked water, sugar, and treacle with our tobacco. Gin-and-water, made pungent with capsicum, has been passed off on us for neat gin; diluted stout has commended itself to us as entire by the smack of coeculus indicus, sweet flag, quassia, capsicum, coriander, ginger, and grains of paradise. We have treated children to marmalade made chiefly of apples or turnip, and if we have ever been thoughtless enough to give them coloured confectionery, we have administered to them cochineal, lake, red lead, vermilion, Indian red, gamboge, lemon and orange (tinted) yellow, chrome yellow, indigo, Prussian blue, Antwerp blue, artificial ultramarine, carbonate and arsenite of copper, amber, sienna, Van Dyke brown, white lead, and plaster of Paris; these poisons being somewhat mitigated by dilution with a little flour and sugar.

The list of abominations of which we may have unwittingly partaken, or occasioned others to partake, might be swelled to an extent, for some idea whereof we must refer the reader to Dr. Hassall's book. There are, however, some adulterations, besides those above specified, so deleterious as to demand express notice. One of the worst of these is the contamination of pickles and preserves with copper, which is very general, and frequently so intense as to render the articles quite poisonous. Green preserves and pickles are purposely impregnated with this metal in order to heighten their colour, though in jams and similar confections it is often derived from the copper vessels in which they are improperly prepared. Another most dangerous falsification is that of snuff; several sorts of which, in addition to chromate and bichromate of potash, chrome yellow, amber, and red and yellow ochre, are largely imbued with oxide and chromate of lead. This substance—and the same may be said of copper, and other pernicious metals—is what is called a cumulative poison—that is, when taken for a length of time continually in small quantities, it is apt to accumulate in the system till that is saturated with it, when its presence and agency are manifested by the most fearful results. Thus, lead produces paralysis, especially of the wrists, and some striking cases are related by Dr. Hassall in which this affliction was clearly traceable to the use of snuff which had been poisoned with salts of that mineral.

A remarkable and very flagrant adulteration is that of mustard, which is nearly always fraudulently mixed with wheat flour to an immense amount, and coloured with turmeric, inasmuch that such an article as genuine mustard is hardly to be obtained.

It may be some relief to those whom the foregoing citations of the *Lancet* Commission's disclosures may have made rather uncomfortable, to state that some dark suspicions generally current of the horrors of adulteration have not been verified. Bread has not been found to contain ground bones; nor have calves' brains been detected in milk, for the sophistication of which recourse has in the main been restricted to the "cow with the iron tail." Economical housekeepers, however, will be shocked to learn that brown sugar—besides being falsified with starch and flour—contains, among divers impurities, the sporules of minute fungi, or moulds, and other minute bodies of an animal nature, called *acari*—all, or mostly, alive and creeping, visible to the naked eye, and when magnified disgustingly ugly. The moral of this information is that it is advisable to use loaf or crystallised sugar exclusively, in preference to brown.

Apprehension may also in a measure be calmed by the consideration that the publication of the *Lancet* Commission Reports has done much towards abating the evil against which they were directed. Mr. Wakley, with admirable courage, decided on publishing, after due notice given, the names and addresses of those tradesmen of whom the articles submitted to analysis were purchased. This bold design was thoroughly carried out; and really after reading the lists of "respectable parties," whose goods are noted for the most shameful adulteration, one is disposed, in walking through many a splendid street, to regard a large number of the shops on either side of it in much the same light as one might have viewed the smaller establishments on the right and left of Field-lane, while Field-lane was. Now, however, that attention has been drawn to the practices of the finer, but not less dishonest, shopkeepers, they will feel, perhaps, that the eyes of the public are upon them, and be restrained in their dealings by the like salutary apprehension to that which controls their humbler brethren in the "low neighbourhoods," when conscious of being under the eye of the policeman. Moreover, the Volume of Reports being profusely illustrated with woodcuts, of the microscopical details, and containing ample and clear chemical directions also, will, doubtless, tend to popularise the analysis of food, and thus to check or limit its adulteration. A microscope, which will fully answer the purpose, can be obtained for six guineas; and with this help, and that of Dr. Hassall's book, almost any paterfamilias might be his own analyst. It might be worth the while of many a struggling philosopher to set up the business of performing analyses of commodities on moderate terms: at any rate microscopical examinations might be cheaply made.

The Volume of Reports is dedicated to Sir Benjamin Hall, and certainly its argument loudly demands the attention of the Board of Health. To purify the atmosphere and clear the water are not the only sanitary requisites, greatly needed though they are; and how great the need of the genuine liquid is, and what a diluted sewage London is supplied with instead, are points strikingly illustrated in the pages before us. But to prevent the vitiation of food and manufactured drinks is equally necessary for the health of the public. This may be injured by the adulteration of nutritive substances to an extent that few perhaps imagine. The effects of "cumulative poisons" have been already adverted to: how do we know that diseases called malignant—such as cancer—may not be referable to some such causes? Those horrible diseases indicate the presence of some poison in the system. How did it get there? By any more likely conveyance than that of corrupted food? The maladies in question principally affect the poor, who are also the chief victims of adulteration; and protection therefrom is pre-eminently a poor man's question.

Legislative interference to put this evil down should clearly exact severer penalties against it. Adulteration in its mildest form is more than equivalent to theft or forgery; it is not only stealth of money, but also plunder of the stomach. Nothing but fear of the crank or the hulks deters the rascals capable of adulterating provisions from picking a pocket or committing burglary. The admixture of noxious substances with human food corresponds precisely to robbery, aggravated by assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm. It deserves exactly the same sentence, and ought to be punishable with a long term of imprisonment and hard labour, or of penal servitude.

Dr. Hassall's book contains a rich fund of information respecting its subject matter, conveyed in plain, straightforward terms. Those who want to understand the tricks of trade which it exposes, and wish to render themselves even with the dishonest tradesmen, should read this volume. There are few such whom its perusal will not induce to possess themselves of it as a book of reference.

THE PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE SEA. By M. F. MAURY, LL.D., Lieut. U.S. Navy. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.

Our readers are aware that nearly three-fourths of the earth's surface are covered by the sea, and that this apparent obstacle to man's progress, at the borders of which he shrank back terrified, is made by art to be to his foot what the atmosphere is to the wing of the bird. On its yielding bosom he now sails or steams quickly, and with ease, whithersoever he will. The great highway of nations, as the sea has in consequence been appropriately called, has its own laws, which he must study to use it advantageously for his purposes. But though it has long been known that the winds which blow over it follow (in some districts at least) a settled and ordained course, and that its currents can invade or can be turned to the point of the manner, only lately have these great phenomena been considered worthy of scientific observation. Numerous theories have indeed been propounded of the trade winds and other regular winds, and of currents, such as those which continually set into the Mediterranean and into the Red Sea; and now and then a reflecting philosopher has suggested some doubt to be cleared up by ship-captains. But till lately the men who cross and recross the ocean, and pass their lives on its unrecording waves, no more thought of studying its phenomena than a sailor thought of studying the laws of astronomy or natural history as they passed on the rocks. Apart from the general inquiries as to other and distant land, the only knowledge

itself sensibly felt throughout the civilised world, Lieut. Maury, the author of the book before us, has the great merit of giving this new direction to the thoughts and labours of the increasing maritime population of every country. From his connection with the astronomical department of the United States Government he was led to notice the great want of correct knowledge of the winds and currents which assist or impede navigation, and he suggested certain forms by which every navigator could record his experience of winds and currents on a uniform system. He invented a language that should speak to the eye and at once tell the direction and the force of the wind at different places—the set and strength of the current—should describe the course of the navigator, and the time of the year at which observations were made. He induced old sea-captains to rummage up their long-forgotten logs; and, from materials gathered from them, he constructed a series of wind and current charts, which gave to the young ship-master at a glance a great deal of the experience of many clever or celebrated voyagers. The more information he got (many instances occurring of zig-zag routes being followed across the ocean for which no person could assign a reason except that chance had taken the first navigators in the track—one ship following another and leaving great parts of the ocean wholly unvisited) the more was he convinced of the necessity of gathering further information. His first charts, meagre and unsatisfactory, showed some few spots continually frequented, like the sea off Sandy Hook or the Strait of Dover, and all the facts concerning them tolerably well known; but they also showed vast blank spaces, of which nothing whatever was known. To encourage ship-masters to make the required observations, to every one was given a copy of the wind and current charts, and the sailing directions founded on the experience already acquired, who would undertake to send an abstract of his log to the National Observatory at Washington. The consequence was remarkable and encouraging. "In a little while there were more than a thousand navigators engaged, day and night, and in all parts of the ocean, in making and recording observations according to a uniform plan." Several Governments lent their aid to promote Lieut. Maury's plan, and the thousand navigators are likely soon to be increased to many thousand. Great Britain alone has upwards of 20,000 vessels; the United States have almost as many; all other nations together have scarcely as many as either of them, but supposing they have—and the number of ships is increasing very fast in almost every maritime nation—there may soon be ninety thousand observers scattered over every part of the ocean, and in the course of their duty recording observations of winds and currents, and all the physical geography of the ocean in a uniform manner. Such a vast army of natural philosophers was never before enlisted in one cause; and the great success they are likely to achieve appears the more certain from the fact that the progress of knowledge has been at all times and all places great in proportion to the number of observers. The great ocean, the poet's emblem of eternity; the winds that blow over part of it; the ceaseless agitations of its waters, carrying seeds, and plants, and animalcula from pole to pole—it being no more at rest in any one part than the blood is ever stagnant in the animal body—will all, in the course of time, be recorded, and the ocean and the atmosphere will be well known as any part of the land. To prepare the way for these continuous inquiries, to point out the matters most worthy of being noted, and to assist this great army of observers, is one of the objects of Lieut. Maury's present work.

Another great object is to show how much has already been done to generalise the knowledge at present collected, and to point out some curious conclusions deduced from it. To show how much art may be promoted by unpretending and apparently trivial observations, we should like to quote largely from Mr. Maury's eloquent pages. This pleasure, however, is forbidden by our space, and we must limit ourselves to reminding our readers that many of the rapid voyages now continually made between Australia and England, between the United States and Australia, and between Canton and London, are in part due to ships being better constructed, but in greater part to the recorded observations of winds and currents, which have enabled the captains more advantageously to shape their course. Our readers are aware that the race between the *Marco Polo* and other ships over a course of many thousand miles, has been so equal as to make it doubtful which ship was the victor. Similar sorts of races have taken place from New York to San Francisco, and the ships, following the counsel of the wind and current charts, have arrived within a few hours of each other. Voyages are not only shortened many days or weeks by the knowledge gathered by Lieut. Maury and his army of observers, they are reduced to a certainty, and are performed with almost as much punctuality as journeys by land.

Saying so much only of the utility of the pursuit, let us now say a word about what is considered at present as merely curious. Poets have dreamed of "a thousand fearful wrecks—dead men's skulls—great anchors—heaps of pearls, and vast treasures that lie scattered at the bottom of the ocean;" but, while wrecks and drowned treasures, even after the ocean has been traversed for centuries, can only be, in the more frequented and dangerous parts, as grains of sand to the Alps, the bottom of the ocean presents to the sounding-lead of the navigator many magnificent specimens of knowledge far surpassing all that ever glowed in the fancy of Shakespeare. It brings to our notice the "very ribs of the solid earth." Running between Cape Race, in Newfoundland, and Cape Clear, in Ireland, the existence of such a great rib has been ascertained. It is now called the telegraphic plateau; and a company purposes to make it the site of a submarine telegraph across the Atlantic. By dint of a very ingenious machine for sounding, invented by Lieutenant Brooke, of the United States Navy, some of the materials of which this plateau is formed have been brought to hand from a depth of more than two miles, and subjected to microscopic examination. Professor Bailey, of West Point, has ascertained that all these materials consist of microscopic shells; not a particle of sand or gravel exists in them. They are made up of perfect little calcareous shells (*Foraminifera*), and a small number of silicious shells (*Diatomacea*). The ocean teems with life, and wherever there is life there is death—or, as Lieut. Maury says, "Where there is a nursery, hard by there will be found a graveyard; but it never occurred to us before to consider the surface of the sea as one wide nursery, its every ripple a cradle, and its bottom one vast burial-place." "Animalcula, that make the surface of the sea sparkle and glow with life," are secreting from its surface solid matter, and filling up the cavities below. The little marine insects which build up great coral walls are the architects of the new lands in the Pacific. Many marl beds, and many parts of the surface of the new solid earth, are composed of the remains of similar small creatures to those which have been brought up from two miles below the surface of the sea. On Lieut. Maury's showing, which we cannot follow in detail, this life and death in the ocean is the means of preserving the purity of its waters. The rivers are always conveying to it solid matter, and the microscopic organisms of the deep-sea lead secrete it, and become themselves the basis of the solid earth. Lieut. Maury supposes, too, that the birth-place of these organisms may be the Gulf of Mexico, or some remoter region, brought by the Gulf stream, or other currents of the ocean, to a very distant burial-place. The examination of the currents of the ocean, and of the deposits at its bottom, as revealed by the sounding ball and rod, carries us, like the researches of the geologist, but more directly and immediately, back to the formation of the world. We see, but with the mind's eye, creation at work. If this be only a curious, it is, at least, a splendid, fancy, and well worth studying, in all its details, in Lieut. Maury's eloquent pages.

One other leading point of great speculative importance must be referred to. The author speaks of the great heart of the ocean beating time to the seasons, and palpitating to the winds and rain, to the clouds and the sunshine; and continually invests the earth with the attributes of life. The great processes of accretion, assimilation, abrasion, and decay, that are for ever going on in all animals, are represented by analogous processes, in the ocean which circulates like blood, and in the atmosphere, which is part of the grand and exquisite machinery—clouds, and day and night, all contributing to the growth, the deposits, the abrasions, and the assimilation, and preserving in harmony the exquisite adaptation of the ocean. Comparative anatomists have traced one homologous form through all animal life, from the smallest creature up to the elephant, and it would be less anomalous than we would have supposed to find it in the life of the formation of the earth. Hence the lower animals, and the higher than man, but less sensitive to pain, are not so much after man the next greatest perceptible objects in creation as whales, endowed with most of the earth, the plants, the sun, and the stars, breathing from the ceaseless flow of the ocean and the atmosphere an analogy between the earth's existence and animal life—an analogy between the earth and all other stellar bodies being apparent—the conviction arises that one homologous form pervades all creation. These, however, are some of the merely curious and speculative results of inquiries which began in the lowest practical utility, which kept steadily in view the promotion of safe and speedy navigation, and which continually led to practical suggestions of the highest value. By them several distant voyages have already been shortened from a sixth to a third, and though we may never "tame the winds," which will still "blow as they list," when we know their habits, their habitual course and direction, and their successive changes in all quarters, by means of Lieutenant Maury's army of

observers, we shall be able to profit by them as we profit by the tides in our rivers and on our shores to attain our ends. Of some books the publication comes, after a lapse of time, to be considered an event in the history of mankind. Bacon's "Advancement of Learning," Newton's "Principia," "Locke on the Understanding," Smith's "Wealth of Nations," Malthus' "Law of Population," are of this description; and we err greatly if Lieut. Maury's book will not hereafter be classed with them, and if he be not ranked with the great men who have taken the lead in extending and improving knowledge and art. His book displays, in a remarkable degree, like the "Advancement of Learning," and the "Natural History" of Buffon, profound research and a magnificent imagination.

THE LATE MRS. ARTHUR NICHOLS.

(THE AUTHORESS OF "JANE EYRE.")

THIS lady, formerly Miss Brontë, but better known under her *nom de plume* of Currer Bell, whose lamented death we have recently had occasion to notice, was the daughter of the Rev. Patrick Brontë, of Haworth, in Yorkshire, and wife of the Rev. Arthur Bell Nichols, of the same place. She commenced her literary career, in 1847, with a collection of poems, written in conjunction with her two sisters, which made its appearance under the title of "Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell." The volume produced some sensation at the time; less, perhaps, from any extraordinary power or originality than that it was thought to display, than from the peculiarity of the names ascribed to what purported to be the general patronymic, and which, as the public quickly discovered, were designed to cover rather than to reveal the identity of the respective authoresses. The circumstances connected with this singular and now deeply interesting literary partnership, will be given most fully in the words of that member of the little band who has so recently passed from amongst us:—"About five years ago," wrote Miss Brontë in 1850, "my two sisters and myself, after a somewhat prolonged period of separation found ourselves reunited, and at home. Resident in a remote district, where education had made little progress, and where, consequently, there was no inducement to social intercourse beyond our own domestic circle, we were wholly dependent on ourselves and each other, on books and study, for the enjoyments and occupations of life. The highest stimulus, as well as the liveliest pleasure, we had known from childhood upwards lay in attempts at literary composition. We had very early cherished the dream of becoming authors. This dream, never relinquished, even when distance divided and absorbing tasks occupied us, now suddenly acquired strength and consistency. It took the character of a resolve. We agreed to arrange a small selection of our poems, and, if possible, get them printed. Averse to personal publicity, we veiled our own names under those of Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell; the ambiguous chosen being dictated by a sort of conscientious scruple at assuming Christian names positively masculine, while we did not like to declare ourselves women, because—without at that time suspecting that our mode of writing and thinking was not what is called 'feminine'—we had a vague impression that authoresses are liable to be looked on with prejudice; we had noticed how critics sometimes use for their chastisement the weapon of personality, and for their reward a flattery which is not true praise. The bringing out of our little book was hard work. As was to be expected, neither we nor our poems were at all wanted; but for this we had been prepared at the outset. Though inexperienced ourselves, we had read the experience of others. Through many obstacles a way was at last made, and the book was printed; it did not obtain much favourable criticism, and is scarcely known; but ill-success failed to crush us;—the mere effort to succeed had given a wonderful zest to existence; it must be pursued. We each, therefore, set to work on a prose tale." The elder sister, Emily, produced "Wuthering Heights," the younger sister, Anne, "Agnes Grey;" and Miss Brontë herself, a prose narrative in one volume, which, unlike the efforts of her sisters, did not at that period succeed in meeting with a publisher. But, though it failed of actual success, it was declined (for business reasons) by the last firm to whom it was offered so courteously, its merits and demerits were discussed in a spirit so enlightened, that this very refusal cheered the author more, perhaps, than a less cordial acceptance would have done. The novel of "Jane Eyre," at which she had been patiently working while her other story had been plodding its weary way round London, was, in the course of a few weeks, finished. "Friendly and skilful hands took it in," says the writer; and, in the Autumn of 1847, within a month of its conclusion, this remarkable novel issued from the press. The public, at once recognising the power and genius of the writer, gave the work such a reception as must have proved a compensation for previous disappointments, and was calculated to nerve and strengthen her for renewed exertion in that path of literature which she had marked out for the exercise of her talents.

But the triumph of success on her own part, was damped by the less-marked recognition granted to the works of her sister-collaborators; shadow mingled with the sunshine. Neither authoress, however, allowed herself to sink for a moment under want of encouragement. Brevity served the one, and endurance upheld the other: they were both prepared to try again. But a great change approached them swiftly. "Affliction came," wrote the bereaved sister, "in that shape which to anticipate is dread—to look back on, grief. In the very heat and burthen of the day the labourers failed over their work." Two months of hope and fear passed painfully by; and the day came at last when the beloved of many hearts was to pass away. The young author of "Wuthering Heights" finished her mental labours with her first book, and died of consumption, in December, 1848. Scarcely had the grass grown green over the grave of Emily, when the second sister, Anne, was called upon to follow. She lingered for scarcely half a year; and, in the month of flowers found her own resting-place in the quiet churchyard which they had all trodden so often together. In concluding a touching tribute to the memory of her sisters, Miss Brontë observes, "I may sum up all by saying that for strangers they were nothing; for superficial observers less than nothing; but for those who had known them all their lives in the intimacy of close relationship, they were genuine, good, and truly great." Five years more have passed away since these words were penned, and now that little loving band of sisters are again reunited; the veil is destined to be with the living. Married only last July to Mr. Arthur Nichols, the Curate of her native place, Charlotte, the youngest of the three sisters, and the last of a family of six, died during the night of Saturday, the 31st of March, at her father's house, Haworth Vicarage, which had continued her home during the short period of her married life. Like those who had preceded her, she passed quickly away, but leaving a name which will survive, if we mistake not, in the memories of more than the present generation.

There are few instances to be found in the literary history of the time in which an unknown writer has taken firmer hold at once on the public mind than the authoress of "Jane Eyre." The startling individuality of her portraits, drawn to the life, however strange and wayward that life may be, fixes them on the mind, and seems "to dare you to forget." Successions of scenes, rather than of story, are dashed off under a fit of inspiration; until the reader, awed as it were by the presence of this great mental power, draws breath and confesses it must be truth, though perhaps not to be recognised among the phases of any life he may have known, or scenes he may have witnessed.

In the year 1849 appeared Miss Brontë's second novel, "Shirley." The story is laid in the dales of Yorkshire, the features of which are presented with the minute knowledge of a close observer. The incidents of the tale are associated with a picture of life in the outlying manufacturing districts at the close of the last war, when want and misery on the part of the governed and lack of knowledge and sympathy on the part of the rulers threatened to put out the light that science was bringing to bear on the arts of life; when labour and machinery were declared to be sworn antagonists, by the strong-handed multitude. Many stirring events of the war of classes cross the history of two young girls, the Allegro and Pensive of the tale—one, a brilliant heiress, frank and fascinating, whose nature has expanded beneath the sunshine of prosperity, wins hearts at pleasure, but pines for the one which is long in coming; the other, silent and imaginative, nurtured under the shadow of an unobtrusive and preoccupied father, reveals her sweetness, like the perfume of a flower, to all but himself. The sober dilations of grave men are amusingly represented, and the strong feeling for earnest overmastering truth painted as by one who had proved and rated it at its true worth.

Miss Brontë's third and last novel, "Villette," appeared in 1853; and, unlike her preceding works, was marked by no stirring incidents—no romantic details. It is simply the history of life in a foreign school; but that little world is made to contain the elements of a sphere extensive as humanity itself. Although not calculated, from its deficiency of story, to be as universally popular as "Jane Eyre," it met with high appreciation, as a remarkable result of that high order of genius which imparts its own powerful fascination to the detail of events of the simplest character. Currer Bell may almost be said to have founded a school of fiction in which the "flower is shown in the bud," and the child literally made "father to the man;" in which some young spirit, starved of sympathy, turns inward and revenges the injuries of the few, in scorn and distrust of the many; isolated and self-concentrated, till the well-spring of love, frozen, but not dried up, bursts its bonds under the influence of the first warm sunshine of affection, and expands itself with the reckless prodigality of a miser suddenly turned spendthrift.

COPYRIGHT OF SERMONS.—In a postscript to a Fast-day sermon just published by the Rev. Mr. Banney, that gentleman complains of the unauthorised publication of his lectures and sermons. These are pirated, collected, and made into a book, and he has had the mortification of seeing a new volume announced as by him, with a title he never authorised nor heard of, in a way he could not control, and with a view to profits in which he had no





THE BALTIC FLEET AT ANCHOR.





JAMES WATT.

HOGUE.

EDINBURGH.

BASILISK.

AJAX.

CESAR.

D. OF WELLINGTON.

COLOSSUS.

BLenheim.

MAGICIENNE.

THE BALTIC FLEET LEAVING SPITHEAD.



## DIVIDEND DAY AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE days when our great-grandmothers hoarded their small savings in old stockings, or interlarded the family Bible with bank-notes, or filled cracked teapots with golden guineas, have passed away long since: these ancient depositories of our small wealth—the stocking, the Bible, and the old cracked teapot—are quietly left to their more legitimate uses; and now-a-days we prefer in their stead the safer channels of investment—the savings-banks, or the shares of the various leviathan railway companies, or the Transfer-books of the Bank of England.

The small investors in the Government Funds are quite a class of themselves. Ordinarily timid to a fault, they can never bring themselves to put faith in any other mode of laying out their money. In their minds the stability of the Bank has something to do with the solidity of its masonry; and they would as soon expect each separate stone of the heavy pile to tumble about their ears as entertain a hint of the insecurity of the interest on their stock, or of the safety of the stock itself. "No, no! we are all right here! Savings-banks may be all very well: but then look at the Toddletumbleton Savings-bank; didn't that go all to smash? and poor old Martha Mumps, didn't she—and old Griddle the shoemaker, didn't he—and didn't a host of others, all lose every penny? And then Railways! Why, you remember young Spoffington—to be sure he wasn't anything very bright—but didn't he buy those shares in the Great Moony-muffinap Grand Trunk Railway; and didn't they turn out worth nothing at all? No, no, it's all safe and sound here." And so it is; much sounder than the old cracked teapot, and more secure than the plethora of old stocking of yore.

Let us take a stroll to the Bank when the Dividends have become payable, and let us watch the various people who come in to receive their half-year's interest. Here they are, pouring in from east, west, north, and south—from perfumed Belgravia, as well as from redolent Whitechapel; from the trim suburbs, as well as from the more distant rural retreat. Hither they have come in every kind of conveyance, carriage, cab, fly, phaeton, omnibus, spring-cart, and pony chaise. Here is the well-appointed carriage with its high-conditioned horses, and its tall well-fed footman, whose "fatted calves" excite the admiration or the envy of repentant City prodigals. There, mark the two dowagers getting out of the hired glass coach in which they have come periodically almost on the same day any time these—there is no saying how many years. Observe, too, that decrepit old man, who is lifted out of the cab: nothing on earth would induce him to grant a power of attorney to his banker, or broker, or anybody, to receive his ample dividends for him; the cost of a "power" would ruin him, besides he would be cheated, robbed, brought to beggary. No, as long as he can crawl he will come to take his own money, though it should kill him to get here.

Let us go inside. See! what is the matter with the dumpy little woman, who is performing quite a pantomime with her head and hands, and a kind of *pas d'indignation* with her feet? Oh! she has asked for the dividend on an amount of stock, and the clerk has told her he has no such sum in her name. She is horrified; and is explaining to the clerk how she gave the money to her broker come Wednesday was just four months and a week; she "minds it exactly; for, says Mr. Scrip, the broker, says he, 'Shall we say, spinster, ma'am?' which as this lady by the side of me—who is one of the most respectable of ladies, and has lived in the best of families—knows as I"—But the clerk has no time to listen to what she said to Mr. Scrip, and she trudges off quite "fast and furious" to give the unfortunate Mr. Scrip "a bit of her mind;" only to come back, however, all smiles and smirks, to beg "a thousand pardons" of the clerk for having asked for the dividend on a wrong amount of stock.

Observe that pale, harassed-looking woman, who is looking round her continually, as though she feared some one might be watching her. She is married; and her husband, who is a drunkard, ill-treats her. She works hard, and, unlike many women, earns very good wages at her employment, whatever that is. If her husband knew how much she gained, the worthless fellow would thereforeforth lead an idle life, depending on his wife's exertions for his subsistence. The poor wife, therefore, is put to all shifts to conceal her gains—not so much on her own account as for her boy, a fine little fellow, whom she is training up in all good ways. She has managed, from time to time, to save a tolerable sum, as a nest egg, in case of need, but she has invested it in her *maiden name*, adding to it as opportunity offered. Her visits to her broker, or to the Bank, therefore, are made in fear and trembling, lest her husband should have suspected and followed her, and become possessed of her secret, which would only be a preliminary step to his seizing upon her little hoard, and getting drunk till the proceeds of its sale became exhausted. This fear has always prevented her taking even her dearest friend into her confidence, and she has carefully hid away, or destroyed, every memorandum of her little investments. Perhaps she may die before her husband, and her secret may die with her; if so, her maiden name will go to swell the list of Unclaimed Dividends, and, ten to one, the stock may never be claimed.

This is not a solitary case of the kind; or of investments made clandestinely for some special purpose, although some have not had the excuse of being such "pious frauds" as the above.

One day, some years ago, a fashionably-dressed young lady called at the office of a broker, bringing with her a letter of introduction from a gentleman holding a high Government appointment, who was a personal friend of the broker. The letter merely stated that Miss G. wished to make a small investment in the Funds, and requested Mr. B.'s (the broker's) best attention on her behalf. The young lady instructed Mr. B. to purchase about twenty pounds' Stock, and to add it to the amount (some two thousand pounds) already standing in her name, as Miss Emily G., of Blank-street, Blank-square; which was done accordingly, and she went away, calling the same afternoon for the stock receipt. A few days afterwards she came again to the broker, said that she had determined on laying her money out on mortgage; and now wished to sell out the whole. Mr. B., therefore, effected the sale, and she went over to the Bank with him to make the requisite transfer of the stock. She signed the book, the broker handed her the money in notes and gold, and she was departing; when, just at the moment of her leaving the broker's office, the gentleman who had given her the letter of introduction entered, and on seeing her said, "Ah! Mary, how are you? How are all at home?" It was remarked by Mr. B. that she trembled violently, and seemed very much confused at the appearance of her friend; which circumstance, and the name by which she had been addressed, created some suspicion in the broker's mind, who immediately on her leaving said to the gentleman—

"Did you not call the young lady Mary?"

"Of course I did. What else should I call her?"

"But her name is Emily!"

"Eh, what?" said the other, looking fixedly at the broker; "you don't mean to say she has signed the Bank-books as Emily?"

"I do! I have just sold two thousand pounds stock for her, and she made the transfer as Emily G., of —"

"The deuce she has! Emily G. is her sister. Mary has forged her signature, and has thus robbed her sister of almost all she possessed. Come with me instantly; for we must get hold of this misguided girl without a moment's delay."

They reached her home: she had not been there. They then sought her at the houses of her relatives and friends or acquaintances, but she was not to be found. They imagined she might be hiding away in some lodging, and, day by day, caused advertisements to be inserted in the newspapers, carefully worded, beseeching her to return, and all should be forgotten. This course was unsuccessful, and they then advertised for her in her actual name, offering rewards for any information respecting her. They never, however, saw her again; and, strange to say, not the slightest clue has ever been obtained of her from that hour to the present time: nor is it known whether she be alive or dead, although five-and-thirty years have passed since her singular disappearance. Her sister, out of consideration for her, never claimed the stock, or declared the forgery, but put up with the loss. For the same reason, the notes which Mary had received from Mr. B., the broker, were not stopped; but inquiries have, on several occasions, been made at the Bank, to ascertain whether any of them had been paid in. Not one has ever passed through the Bank, and the whole affair remains a mystery.

The annals of such an establishment are, of course, not wanting in examples of every shade and degree of fraud, against which the ingenuity of the Bank requires to be perpetually on guard. In some few instances brokers themselves have figured as the forgers or actors of the fraud: and two or three, in former times, under the old Draconic laws, paid the penalty of their misdeeds at the scaffold. In 1793 a rather effeminate-looking young man called on a broker, and requested him to sell a large amount of scrip (about £15,000); but was told by the broker that before he could act for him, some introduction, as is customary, was necessary. Just at that moment a Mr. Lyons was passing through the Alley (for there was then no Stock-Exchange, and all bargains in the

Funds were transacted in Change-alley). The young man, on seeing him pointed him out to Mr. Martin (the broker to whom he was applying to sell the scrip), saying that Mr. Lyons knew him well. Martin accordingly went to Lyons, who spoke very highly indeed of the young man, as possessing considerable property; but expressed himself chagrined that he should apply to Martin, as he (Lyons) had always hitherto acted as the young man's broker. Martin was satisfied; the new client left the scrip with him, and Martin sold part of it the same day. The next day was a holiday, and Martin, having little to do, was looking over and arranging his papers and securities, when something peculiar about the scrip caught his eye. He immediately went over to the Bank, and discovered that the whole was a forgery.

The effeminate young man was the sister of Lyons, who was the forger of the documents, and who had, of course, laid the plan of proceeding just as it had been carried out, though, fortunately, with a less successful issue than he had anticipated. He was apprehended, tried, pleaded guilty, and suffered the penalty of his crime. The sister, however, escaped.

Before that time, as early as 1762, another stockbroker, one John Rice, had suffered the extreme penalty of the law; and, subsequently, in 1811, Mr. Benjamin Walsh, a member of Parliament, and also a member of the Stock-Exchange, stood at the bar of the Old Bailey, on a charge of having defrauded his client, Sir Thomas Plomer, of a sum of £16,000. He was found guilty, but certain points reserved for the opinion of the judges, were given in his favour, and he was discharged; he was, however, expelled the House of Commons.

A singular trick is said to have been practised not very long since; but for the authenticity of the circumstances we are unable to vouch. The anecdote, however, is a curious one, whether true or not.

One day, a lady, who had just received the amount of her dividends (between two and three hundred pounds), in bank-notes, had just left the Rotunda, and was getting into her carriage in Bartholomew-lane, when a person, without a hat, and with a pen behind his ear, apparently a clerk from the Bank, rushed down the steps of the entrance on that side, and hurriedly apologising to the lady, stated, almost out of breath, that the numbers of the notes, which she had just received, had been omitted to be taken; that the omission, he feared, would cost him his situation, unless the lady would kindly allow him immediately to remedy the error. Would she come back with him? Or, he would spare her all trouble, if she would entrust the notes to him: he would take them back to the Rotunda, copy the numbers, and return with them in two minutes. The lady unsuspectingly gave him the notes, and waited in her carriage—it is impossible to say how long. The pretended clerk never returned, and on the lady going back to the Rotunda to make inquiry, the trick was, of course, discovered.

It was in 1717 that the Bank of England first undertook the business of keeping the transfer books and paying the dividends of the National Debt. The present system of transfer, however, was not adopted until 1783. In the early stages of the Debt, when a loan was contracted, tallies were given to the several contractors; and when a sale was made of any portion, the name of the buyer was endorsed on the tally, and the endorsement afterwards registered in the books kept by the Government.

The sum received by the Bank for conducting the transfer business and paying the Dividends was, previously to 1786, £262 10s. for every million of the Debt; in that year the allowance was reduced to £450 per million; in 1808 it was still further limited to £340 per million on six hundred millions, and £300 per million on all that exceeded that sum. On the renewal of the Bank Charter in 1833, this last allowance was reduced by £120,000 per annum; and the amount now received by the Bank for transacting the Government business is, we believe, £90,205 per annum.

**PARIS EXHIBITION.**—The precise number of exhibitors for the Paris Exhibition is not at present known; but it is calculated that it will be between 17,000 and 18,000—rather more than in London. Of them, not fewer than from 7000 to 8000 are French: from England there will be from 3000 to 3600; from the Zollverein, upwards of 2000; from Austria, 1800; Belgium, 600 to 700; Switzerland, 400 to 500; and Spain, 300 to 400.

**AMERICAN MUSKETS FOR FOREIGN USE.**—There is great activity at present among American gun-manufacturers, induced in part by the war in Europe. The *Windsor* (Vermont) *Journal* says that the Robbins and Lawrence Company, of Windsor, have just contracted for the manufacture of muskets to the amount of some four or five hundred thousand dollars. The contract is made for a company in London, and the arm to be manufactured is the Minié rifle, with some modifications. The fulfilment of the contract will require an additional force of two or three hundred men. The *Boston Chronicle* has the following:—"Aside from the extensive contract from the English Government for gun-machinery, now nearly completed, at the Massachusetts Arms Company's Works at Chicopee Falls, we learn that another of our enterprising gun-manufacturers has lately received a contract from the same source for about 20,000 rifled muskets. The muskets are to be rifled with three grooves, and to carry a hollow conical ball, which makes them, in fact, a modification of the French Minié gun. A similar musket, or perhaps the old pattern altered, will be introduced into our service. Let the war affect other interests as it may, our New England gunmakers will reap considerable advantage from it, as the English Government has not the facilities at their command for the manufacture of the new arms as fast as they are wanted, and therefore they seek our assistance."

**MORTAR PRACTICE.**—Considerable curiosity has been evinced in consequence of its being understood that two very large "sea-service mortars," which have been placed in a battery constructed on the left of the Victoria Redoubt, on the right attack, were to be opened on the town. Numbers of people visited the spot during the day, and, after waiting for a considerable time, returned disappointed. Just before sunset, however, when I should say not less than two hundred French and English officers, of all ranks, and men, were congregated at the spot, two shells were thrown with great effect. The first of them went quite into the middle of the town, falling in a square place between some houses, and the explosion was terrific, sending up a huge mass of dust and dirt; they probably thought one of their own mines had been sprung. As this spot has hitherto been out of the range of our guns, the consternation of the inhabitants must have been very great, and they were distinctly seen rushing out of their houses. The second shot struck a building, and as it is quite the regular thing for the Russians to return our fire, it was very amusing to see the whole group, which had been watching the operations, scampering off in all directions, most of them laughing, and some almost screaming with delight at the successful issue of the first experimental practice of the new guns, which, on this occasion, threw the shells 4200 yards—nearly two and a half miles. The fire, however, was not returned, and it appears strange that the Russians allowed so many persons to remain unmolested within easy range of their shot and shell; but at present one can move about with impunity in places where formerly it would have been far from pleasant.—*Letter from the Camp.*

**KILMARNOCK BURGHS.**—Mr. E. P. Bouverie, who has long represented these burghs, having accepted the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, a new election became necessary; and, accordingly, it took place on Saturday last, when he was returned without opposition. Mr. Bouverie, in his address to the electors, made some remarks on the war. He believed that peace with foreign countries was the essential condition of our prosperity and welfare. But, at the same time, he believed that the war in which we were at this moment engaged was justifiable, on the only grounds on which it could be justified—namely, that it was just and necessary. He believed that what was inferred in the term "balance of power" was a combination of the different States in Europe for the protection and security of the various members. It was just the same in reference to the nations of the world as it was in respect to the civil government of a community. What was the reason, for instance, that any person could walk the streets in the most perfect security, and feel that life and property were not liable to be assailed? It was because all had combined to protect themselves from the aggression of those who might be desirous to attack them. It was the same with States. Unless France and England, and those other kingdoms which occupy a leading position, were to consider it their duty to combine for the defence of their weaker brethren from those who assail them in the lust of empire, we should soon see the whole of Europe in confusion, and our very existence as a State endangered by the use of the enormous power of another State. He would say, then, that the war was necessary, because it was unavoidable by any reasonable or fair means; and if we had attempted to avoid it now, we should assuredly have met it hereafter under far more dangerous circumstances.

**THE IRISH EXODUS.**—All warning to the contrary notwithstanding, the "rush from Ireland" has already reset in at the southern ports, and crowds of the peasantry are daily leaving their native shore for the far west beyond the Atlantic. The steamers from Waterford leave each week, carrying with them their full complement of emigrants. On Friday, one vessel left the Suir for Liverpool with 150 passengers, and all bound for America, with the exception of two families, who are going to Australia. The Roman Catholic clergy at home and in the United States have been for some time past exerting their most potent influence to induce the Irish peasantry to give "fatherland" another trial, as there is no longer a prospect of bettering their condition in the model republic until at least some check is given to the formidable organisation of the "Know-Nothings." The reverend advisers, however, see no objection to their flocks going to the Canadas, which, strange to say, are now regarded as the land of promise, where all creeds and classes can enjoy perfect liberty, although under "British rule." From the province of Connaught, too, the cry is still "They go," and even the thundering voice of John of Tuam is powerless to stay the flight of his erratic subjects. In consequence of the decrease in the number of hands wages have risen in many places to 1s. 6d. a day, which is double what they were a year or two ago.

The *Schomberg*, a ship of 2400 tons register, was launched at Aberdeen on Thursday week. This ship—which is the largest sailing-vessel ever built in England for the merchant service—is to be employed in the trade between Liverpool and Australia.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANTI-FLOREN should apply to a publisher of American books—as Mr. Chapman, King William-street, Strand.

A CORRESPONDENT, Camden-town, is recommended to send his Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to be bound by Messrs. Leighton, Son, and Hodge, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

CATHERINE GREENWAY, Warwick, will find in Mr. Tooke's elaborate work, "The History of Prices," the average price of wheat per quarter from 1700 to 1847. Since 1847 she will find it in the *Statistical Abstract*, annually published by the Government.

G. W., a Subscriber.—One of the largest trees in Greenwich-park is a chestnut-tree, the bole of which measures 18½ feet in circumference; it is near the Wilderness pond.

B. B., Brooks's Club.—The new district church of St. Mark, Albert-road, Regent's-park, is in style, Gothic of the thirteenth century, with a tower and spire, with very fine east and west windows, the former resembling the west window of Tintern Abbey. Architect, Thomas Little; amount of contract, £8768. No. 619 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS contains a view of the Church, with description.

LINT.—We have received a communication from a lint manufacturer, in reply to the article in our Journal of March the 17th. The writer states that the making of lint is far from wearisome or unhealthy; and that he is not aware of any employment in which females at the age of from sixty to seventy years, can earn fifteen shillings per week, except in the making of lint.

B. C.—A broker is an agent of traders, and cannot be called professional. Brokers often trade themselves. In the city of London brokers are licensed, and the license cannot be sold. A broker's business connection may be worth something; and, under certain circumstances, at his death, may have a money value, and may be sold.

E., Tuxford.—We have seen and heard several explanations of the use of "M or N" in the first answers given to the Church Catechism, and the Liturgy. The most reasonable explanation, to our thinking, is given in No. 29 of *Notes and Queries*, by Arun, who does not consider "M or N" to have been used as the initials of any particular words; they are the middle letters of the alphabet, and at the time the Prayer-book was compiled, it seems to have been the fashion to employ them in the way in which we now use the first two." Hereafter, it may be inquired of what words the letters "A B," which our legislators use in their Acts of Parliament, are the initials.

N. A. N.—The Stock you refer to is called the New Three per Cent. The Act of 1844, by which the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent Stock was created, provided that in October, 1854, the interest should be further reduced to 3 per cent, which accordingly took place, and it is now the New Three per Cent Stock.

B. B.—At the Admiralty.

F. S., Richmond.—The hackneyed quotation, "the recording angel," as he wrote it down, dropped a tear upon the word, and blotted it out for ever," is from Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," chap. clix.—"Story of Le Fevre."

S. is thanked; but we have not room for his design.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The Cinque Ports, in Kent and Sussex, originally consisted of Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hythe, and Hastings; to which were subsequently added Winchelsea, Seaford, and Rye.

A LEEDS SUBSCRIBER.—We cannot inform you as to the projected Lottery in Paris during the approaching Exhibition.

ADA.—There is an Industrial Home for Gentlewomen at Nos. 25 and 26, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

A CORRESPONDENT, Manchester.—Patent Artificial Ice was introduced into the metropolis, as an exhibition, in 1842-3.

J. B., we consider, will not be liable to the fine.

Ego.—Address to the Editor of *Notes and Queries*, 186, Fleet-street.

W. E. B. and G. P. F. are thanked: we have not room for the Lines.

X. Y. Z., Haverfordwest.—The acreage of Yorkshire is 3,735,000; of Wales, North and South, 4,752,000.

E. W.—The list of Unclaimed Dividends may be seen at Deacon's Coffee-house, Wallbrook, City.

CASS, Brighton.—Apply to Weale, Holborn, for the work on "Land Surveying."

Z. Z. Z.—The Zetland or Shetland Islands, in the North Atlantic Ocean, belong to Scotland.

DOMINIE.—The information you have received is correct; but we are not acquainted with the process.

T. H., Oxford; and J. B. H.—We have not room.

VIATOR, Marseilles, is thanked; we regret that we could not print his paper.

G. B. V. A., and F. A. A., Alloo; P. S., Porchester-terrace.—We have not room for the Lines.

AGRICOLA.—The cheapest work is Corrigan's "Theory and Practice of Modern Agriculture," published in Dublin; a Chapter in "Morton's Cyclopaedia" contains the latest and best information.

OMICRON, Bowood.—Our Textile Manufactures are best described in the latest Cyclopaedias. The Reports of the Great Exhibition of 1851 also contain valuable information upon the subject.

W. H. R., Staffordshire Potteries, is thanked for his communication; but we have not room to print it.

FORTEN FORD JUVAT should apply to Mr. Moxon, publisher, Dover-street.

R. A. J.—The pencil sketch received is from a medalet, with a portrait of James I. and Charles I., by Simon Passe.

HOTTENTOT.—The Attrato is a river of New Granada, in South America, which, after a north-westward course of about 200 miles, enters the Gulf of Darien, west of the Bay of Choco.

J. W. L., Crich.—We have not room for the Reminiscences.

G. P.—Sir Peter Laurie is Alderman of the Ward of Aldersgate.

E. T. P.—We shall publish a paper on the Manufacture of the Minié rifle shortly.

A RENT COLLECTOR should consult a solicitor.

CROOK.—The purchaser, i.e. the winner, is liable.

ALPHA's letter is an ingenious comment upon a very interesting question, but one into which we have not space to enter.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—There is no work published exclusively on Australian Sheep-farming; if there were, it would be mislead, for sheep-farming cannot be taught by books.

A. B.—Galignani's is the best "Guide to Paris." A French Phrase-book may be bought for a few pence.

M. J., Sidmouth, and J. J. R., Portsea.—We have not room.

R. H., Swaffham.—The proposed plan of surveying Sebastopol would, we think, be too hazardous for experiment.

A CORRESPONDENT, Bradford.—See a "Manual for Emigrants to the United States," published by Messrs. Chambers.

C. F. S.—We have not room for the Lines.

A CORRESPONDENT, having seen it stated that the disabled men who had served a short time only in the war would not be entitled to an allowance for their support, is persuaded that the fact has only to be generally known to create a fund for their relief; and he would rather, so far as he is concerned, subscribe for such a purpose than make a further donation to the Patriotic Fund, as he had intended.

DECLINE.—XV.; Unus; J. J. D.; W. G., Manchester; H. R. D., Donegal; H. A. M. S.; Cantabrigensis; E. T. W., Alford; A., Birmingham; E. W. C., T. C. K., C. E. F. W., and W. P.

BATH.—The pen-and-ink Sketch sent is from a Nuremberg Counter, by Hans Krauwinkel, and has no numismatic value.

NIXON DE L'ENCLOS.—The wife of the John Graham, the gallant Viscount Dundee, who fell at Killiecrankie, was the Hon. Jean Cochrane, youngest daughter of William, Lord Cochrane. She married, secondly, William, third Viscount of Kilsyth.

A. B.—A FIVE YEARS' SUBSCRIBER.—As the daughter of a coheir, you are entitled to quarter your mother's arms; and your husband would impale your paternal coat with this quartering. Your arms would not descend to your children unless you were an heiress or coheir.

T. H., Chester.—The price of an Ensign's commission is £450.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—In marshalling quarterings, the great-grandmother's paternal arms should be introduced before those of the heiresses from whom she descends.

T. L. M.—The wives of members of Parliament have no precedence as such.

A READER AND SUBSCRIBER FROM THE COMMENCEMENT.—The names of Viscount Palmerston are Henry-John Temple. His Lordship is the eldest son of Henry, second Viscount Palmerston, whose grandfather, Henry Temple, was created a Peer of Ireland, 12th March, 1722, as Baron Temple and Viscount Palmerston.

T. L.—Those only whose arms are registered are entitled to a coat-armour.

GENEALOGUS.—Queen Victoria and the late Emperor of Russia were distantly related.

C. E. H., Scutari; R. T., Cheltenham; A. B., Windsor; R. Y., Balacava: Thanks. TORQUAY.—The lines will not suit.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The fine line referred to by our Correspondent, so often quoted in application to freaks of overweening conceit, is

For fools rush in where angels fear to tread—

from Pope's "Essay on Criticism." Cowper, in his "Conversation," has a parallel passage—

Where men of judgment creep and feel their way,  
The positive pronouncement without dismay.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The familiar condemnation of whistling is—

And whistled as he went, for want of thought—

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THE TURKISH CAVALRY CAMP AT EUPATORIA.

## THE TURKISH CAVALRY CAMP AT EUPATORIA.

We have to thank a Correspondent at Eupatoria for the accompanying sketch of the location of the Cavalry Camp, the extreme left of the Turkish position.—"The long building on the left," says our Correspondent, "is a Russian barrack, deserted, unroofed, and the masonry partially pulled down to assist in forming the adjoining batteries. Next is shown the extreme of the breastwork, which extends round the whole town. The pickets are seen on the hills; and, to the right, the town of Eupatoria. This position is covered from the advance of the enemy by the guns of her Majesty's ships *Lynx* and *Valorous*, which vessels are within easy range of the plain, over which such advance must be made, as we proved yesterday, March 16, by a shot from our Lancaster gun, which put a body of Russians (who had made their appearance, and, no doubt, deemed themselves out of range) to the rightabout, thus showing that the much-abused gun-boats are of some service in the Black Sea. The *Lynx* exhibits signs of the Russians former attentions to her, in her fished foremast, which was badly wounded by a 32lb. shot in the action of the 17th October, 1854, at Sebastopol."

## ATTACK ON SOUJAK.

Of this spirited affair the official account has already appeared. We are now enabled, by an obliging Correspondent, to illustrate the scene, accompanied by further details:—

H.M.S. —, Soujak Bay, Tuesday evening, March 13, 1855.

I send you a short account of the most stirring day's work we have witnessed and shared in since we arrived in the Black Sea. On the *Highflyer's* joining, to relieve *Leopard*, the Captain of the latter (Giffard), who had pre-

viously examined the fortifications of this place, thought that an attack on it, in concert with the Circassians, might have very beneficial effects, and seriously annoy the enemy. We left Kertch on Sunday evening, the squadron consisting of *Leopard*, *Highflyer*, *Swallow*, *Viper*, (gun-boat), and a French steamer, the *Fulton*, mounting three guns. We arrived here yesterday morning, but with bad weather brewing, and unable to attack the forts at once. We anchored in the bay; and the *Leopard*, with her heavy guns, began shelling the place, which had no guns to reach us. An advanced post and stockade which the Russians had at the head of the bay, opposite the town, was evacuated by them, under protection of a detachment, with a field-piece, sent from the town, to cover their retreat from the Circassians, who appeared in numbers in all directions, from behind every stone. We saw them skirmishing with the Russians as the latter first advanced and then retreated into the town, but too far off for us to hit them, particularly as it was blowing very fresh. The Circassians very soon took possession of this advanced post and stockade, and set fire to it, after demolishing the few buildings it contained; and it was a fine sight during the night, which was very dark. This morning about eight, there being little wind, we weighed by signal, and went in at the batteries. We attacked the weak point of the Russians, where they could bring only ten or eleven guns to bear on us, mounted on low "earth works," made apparently of sand—the most formidable kind of thing for ships to attack. We anchored at, I imagine, something less than 1000 yards off; but it was difficult to judge, as the smoke from the first gun hung over us, and during the whole of the action we could very seldom see the enemy's guns. But they fired well, and with great rapidity; we suffered much in hulls and rigging, though apparently their heaviest guns were 24-pounders—many were only 12-pounders. It is a marvel to me that our loss in men was so small: *Leopard* had one man killed; his head knocked off by a shot; the *Highflyer* had two very slightly wounded; *Swallow*, luckily, had none hurt, though she was hulled in six places—one between wind and water, but no ball penetrated through her side—and two since picked out proved 12-pounders; her foremast was shot through, maintopmast rendered useless, and one or two ropes were carried away. *Leopard* and *Highflyer* were struck in many places—the latter principally aloft—maintopmast, maintopsailyard, mainyard, foremast, boats,

lower rigging, and almost every rope in the ship shot away. We were about one hour under fire, and the damage done in so short a time was marvellous. The Frenchman was struck only once, in the hull, as he was very well placed out of the chief line of fire. The gun-boat kept at a distance, and was struck only once; but that smashed her chronometer. We came out by signal; but *Swallow* could not get away quite so quickly as her consorts, and we expected to see all the fire centered on her. The *Viper* gallantly kept in to cover her, as in going out she could bring no gun to bear. But only two shots were fired at her, and it is clear that the enemy were silenced. Had there been a little more wind to clear the smoke away, and allow our fellows to point their guns better, we should have done our work in half the time. But the Circassians failed us, and made no attack, allowing themselves to be kept in check by some small guns that the Russians kept firing at them. Their forte is guerilla warfare. We anchored beyond range on coming out; the Captains went out in the *Viper* for a reconnaissance, and landed to meet the Circassians, who collected in great numbers. From a high position a good survey of the town was obtained. It was completely deserted. The inhabitants and the whole garrison (about 3000) were encamped outside the town, and out of reach of fire. It was ascertained that great damage was inflicted; and the best effect of our attack will be—besides the encouragement given to the Circassians in this first active step to aid them—the preventing the Russians from withdrawing the garrisons of Soujak or Anapa to reinforce their Crimean army, as they have been doing lately.

A subsequent letter says:—

We have learnt that, the night after, the Circassians did attack the Russians, and took an officer and some men prisoners; also that we had done them (the Russians) much damage, and that they lost many killed and wounded in the action. Moreover, we have reason to believe that they are preparing to evacuate the place—retreating to Anapa, their last stronghold in Circassia. They seem to have left the forts and earthworks untouched after the action, which they never would have done had they any intention of remaining in the place.



ATTACK ON SOUJAK BY THE "LEOPARD," "HIGHFLYER," "SWALLOW," "VIPER," AND "FULTON."